Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, May 20, 1818.

(Volume 29.) (Number 1459.

Govt. Advertisement.

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following extract of a Letter from the Resident at Bushire dated the 9th ultimo.

"His Highness (the Imaum) has returned to Muscat, where he arrived "on the 30th ultimo and instantly ordered two Ships to proceed and cruize "off Cape Rosalgate to protect the trade "coming from India. A Joasmee Batilla a few days previous pulled up in "a light breeze to the Country Ship "Fyzilkarim and attempted to board "her, but were fortunately beat off and "several of their men killed. It will "therefore be necessary that the convoys in future are seen safe clear off "Cape Rosalgate, before the Cruizer "leaves them."

Published by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
F. WARDEN,
Chief Sec.

Sales by Auction

THIS DAY AND TOMORROW,
The 20th and 21st Instant
THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES
Will be exposed for Sale,
AT

LOUGHLIN'S

AUCTION ROOMS

In addition to those Advertised in the Courior of the 16th Instant,
VIZ.

SEVERAL dozens of London Bottled Porter and Ale, about 50 Hogshead of Tickels Pale Ale, a few Casks of prime Cod Fish, from the American Ship Erin, several gross of Wine Corks, Europe Chintz, for Furniture of fashionable Patterns, Pieces of superfine Europe white Corded Dimity, Ladies work Boxes, ditto Writing Cases, Gentlemen's dressing Cases, Ladies Dress Bonnets, and fashionable Europe Dresses, Gentlemen's Black Beaver Hats, Brandy Fruits, dried Plumbs, a few dozen of Europe Chairs, handsomely painted and Ornamented, particularly calculated for Bed Rooms and dressing Rooms;—also a one Poled Tent and Routie, and a variety of other useful Articles. The Sale to commence each day at 11 o'Clock forenoon.

Bombay, 20th May, 1818.

BOOKS

TO BE SOLD
for ready money.

Lalla Rookh Octavo.	10 Rupees.
Biographia Literaria by Colenage 2 vol.	15 ditto.
Discourses by Dr. Chalmers of Glasgow 7th Edition.	7 ditto.
Ward on the Hindoos 3d Edition 2 vol.	12 ditto.
1st and 2d part of Armata.	7 ditto.
Lord Selkirks statement as to his settlement in North America.	5 ditto.

Inquire of RAGOBA DAMULJEE.
Bombay, 20th May 1818.

Dady's Buildingr

FORBES STREET.

THE remaining part of the Investments per the *Windsor Castle* and *Columbo*, will be Sold by Public Auction, consisting of the following Articles.

Bottled Cyder, Welch Ale, and Port,
Mens, Boys and Childrens Beaver Hats,
A few Hunting Saddles, Complete,
Snuff of various kinds.
Mens Cotton and Silk Stocking and Gloves,
Penknives, Razors, and Ladies Scisors, from Savigny,
Lavender, Honey and Hungary Water,
Boots and Shoes, Soda Powder,
Corks in lots of 6 Gross,
Isinglas in lots of 5 lb. Essence of Peppermint,
A few pieces of Chintz and fine Russian Duck,
Salted Salmons, Pickled Tongues and Sauces,

With many other Articles to be viewed on the morning of Sale, Thursday the 21st May, and which will be assorted in lot for the accomodation of private purchasers.

The Sale to commence at 12 o'Clock exactly.

Bombay, 20th May, 1818.

Boyce Kempt & Co.

BEG to inform their friends and the Public, that they have purchased the Investment of Captain Marjoribanks of the Hon'ble Company's Ship *Thomas Cautts*, which with other Purchases from the present fleet forms, a choice and select assortment of articles of every descriptiou in their line.

Bombay, 20th May 1818.

FOR London with all dispatch the fine new Ship *Sappho* CHARLES HALL, Commander has good accomodation for passengers & will positively sail the latter end of this month apply at the office of Messrs REMMINGTON, CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 29th May 1818

Advertisement.

MESSRS. RITCHIE, STEUART & CO. have the honor to announce their establishment here as a mercantile house, the partners of their firm being.

MESSRS. JAMES FINLAY & Co of Glasgow.
MESSRS. H. J. & R. BARTON of Manchester.
MR. JAMES RITCHIE, and.
MR. JOHN ROBERT STEUART.

Bombay, 20th May 1818.

FOR ENGLAND to touch at Cork and wait there 48 hours, the Ship *Oromocto*, five hundred Tons burthen has good accomodation for Passengers and Medical aid, will sail hence in all this Month apply to the Master on Board or at the Office of J. R. STEUART Esquire.

Bombay, 20th May, 1818.

FOR LONDON DIRECT
THE SHIP

COLOMBO

450 *TONS*,

TO Sail positively on or before the 1st of June, good accommodation for Passengers, for particulars apply to THOMAS WEBB Commander, at the French Shop, Bombay Green.

Bombay, 20th May, 1818.

For Private Sale.

A Grey Arab Saddle Horse 5 years Old 14-2½ high well broken in as a charger price 750 Rupees. Likewise a Bay Arab Horse 8 years Old 13-2 high price 350 Rupees, to be seen at EDULJEE CURSETJEES.

Bombay, 20th May 1818.

For Private Sale.

AN Excellent light Bengal Buggy with Horse & Harness, the Horse strong, quiet, and tractable for price and particulars apply to EDULJEE CURSETJEE.

Bombay, 20th May, 1818.

Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 20th May, 1818.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
BOMBAY CASTLE, 9TH MAY 1818.

LIEUTENANT C. Temple of the 8th Regiment of Madras Cavalry, having produced the prescribed Medical Certificate of the necessity of his proceeding to England, for the benifit of his health, is allowed a furlongh on that account for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain H. O'Brien of the 4th Regiment of Madras Cavalry, who was wounded on service, having produced the prescribed Medical Certificate of the necessity of his proceeding to England for his recovery, is allowed a furlough on that account for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle, 11th May 1818.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to admit Mr. James Boyd, on the Medical establishment of this Presidency, as an acting Assistent Surgeon, till the pleasure of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors be known.

Bombay Castle, 13th May 1818.

In pursuance of the Orders of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, under date the 23d April 1817, published to the Army on the 8th October last, Major General Bailie is appointed to command the Garrison of Bombay.

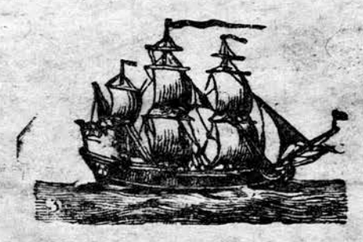
The Artillery Cantonment at Matoonga, is likewise to be considered, untill further orders, as attached to the Major General's command.

Major General Bailie, will take his seat at the Military Board as Commandant of Artilery.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec to Govt.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Captain Williams 11th Regt. from Cutch.
Assist. Surgt. Richards 2d-15th Regt. M. N. I. from Poona.
Lieut. Eastmouth Rifle Corps from Panwell.
Lieut. Agnew Ditto ditto.
Docter Milne from Guzerat.
Ensign Oliphant Madras Engineers from Deckan.
Lieut. Edward Mason 2d Battalion 11th Regt. from Baroda.
Major Wm. Gilbert 1st-5th Regt.
DEPARTURES.—Assist. Surgt. Richards to Poona.
Major Snow Rifle Corps to Ditto.
Lieut. Eastmouth Do. to ditto.
Lieut. Agnew Do. to ditto.
B. Captain Samual Hughes, to Severndroog.



NAUTICAL CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—May 13th French Ship Eugene, Commander Des Brosses, from Bordeaux.
H. M. Ship Minden. Captain John Paterson C. B. from Trincomalie.
Ship Seaforth, Free Trader, Captain Richard Crosly, sailed in the morning and returned back in the evening for more Ballast.
17th American Ship Mary Ann, Cammander Wm. Russell, from Providence.
18 H. M. Ship Towey, Wm. Hill Esq. Captain, from Persian Gulph.
American Ship Packet, Commander Daniel S. Cooke, from Providence.
Ditto Ship Cicero, Commander Robert Edes, from Boston.
19th Kusrovie, Captain A. G. S. Waddington, from the Persian Gulph.
Passenger per Eugene,—Herbaul.
Ditto Carroo,—Capt. J. Knott, 2d Regt. M. N. I.
DEPARTURES.—May 13th Armed Pattamar Turrerow, Syrang Nizmoodeen, to Malwan.
14th Portuguese Ship Conde do Rio Pardo, Commander B. J. Botelho, to Macoa.
Ship Dorothy, Free Trader, Captain G. Howard to Liverpool.
15th American Ship Atlas, Commander James Girdon, to Philadelphia.
17th Ship Earl Buckinghamshire, Captain T. Johnstone, to Liverpool.
20th Ship Seaforth Free Trader, Captain Crosly for Liverpool.
Passengers by Conde do Rio Pardo,—Wm Satorius Esq Lieutenant J. Bak.
Passenger by Dorothy,—George W. Smith.
Ditto Buckinghamshire,—Captain J. Dowland.
Ditto Seaforth,—W. W. Wather, Lieutenant Lyon, Lieutenant Bullock, Lieutenant Smith, Lieutenant C. Temple, 8th Regiment, Lieutenant and Brevet Captain H. Obrian, 4th Regiment Madras Cavalry, Master G. Deckinson.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—H. C. S. Buckinghamshire, Captain Adams, for China.
Ship Belcoras, Captain Jameson, for Ditto.
Ship Colombo, Captain Webb, for London.
Ship Sappho, Captain Hall, for Ditto.
Ship Oromocto, Captain Strickland for Do.
Ship Windsor Castle, Captain Hoggard, for Ditto.
Ship Milford, Captain Pelly, for China.
Ship Lowjee Family Captain Seaton, for Ditto.
Ship Bannerman, Captain Ross, for Ditto.
Ship Glenelg, Captain Cooper, for Ditto.
Ship Ann, Captain Riddock, for Ditto.
Ship Lord Castlereagh, Captain Briggs, for Ditto.
Ship Sulemany, Captain Suxpitch, for Ditto.
Ship Shaw Allum, Captain Denham, for Bussorah.
Ship Angelica, Captain Crawford, for Do.
Ship Helen, Captain Richardson, for Bengal.
American.—Ship Erin, Captain Cook, for Boston.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—April 11th, Am. ship Delawar, McPherson, from Philadelphia 3d Nov.
13, ship Adell, Etty, from Penang 15th March.
14, ship Hayston, Hogg from Manilla 25th February.
Ship Kai Kussroo, Kingsmill, from Bombay 7th Feb.
Danish ship Hester Maria, Ogilvie from Copenhagen, 27th July, and Batavia 21st Feb.
DEPARTURES.—April 9th, ship Diana, Rutter, for London and Madras.
10, ship Cabrass, Crirle, for Muscat.
Brig Jane, Ridgway, for Bombay.
Ship Indian Oak, Guthrie, for South America.
11, ship Zenobia, Clark, for China.
Brig Snipe, Orton for Malta.
14, Ship Susan, Collingwood, for Bencoolen.

MADRAS.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—April 4th, Ship Admiral Drury, Capt. George Thompson, from Bombay 28th March and Trincomalie 1st April, Passengers, J. Skinner. Esq. Mr. J. Saunders, and a Child.—5th, Ship Atlas, Captain Joseph Short, from London 22d Oct. Madeira and Cape of Good Hope 5th Feb.—do. Brig Helen Captain S. Teixera, from Trincomallie 30th March, and Pondicherry 3d April.—8th, Brig Three Sisters, Captain P. Nirac, from Coringa 18th Feb. Masulipatam 15th March, and Pondicherry 6th April, passenger, Mr. Fenn, from Masulipatam.—9th, Ship Dorah, Captain J. V. Edwards, from Portsmouth 6th Nov. Falmouth 23d Nov. and Madeira 12th Dec.—10th, Brig Lark, Captain N. Birsay, from Bourbon 1st Jan, and Pondicherry 8th April, Passenger, Mr. Wm. Scott, from Pondicherry.
DEPARTURES,—April 4th, Brig Cauder Bux, Captain R. Mavor, to Cuddalore.—5th, American Ship Canton, Capt John Ansley, to Calcutta.—6th, Ship Pascoa, Capt. J. Nichol, to Point de Galle.—do H. M. Sloop Bacchus, on a Cruizer.—8th, Ship Admiral Drury, Capt. G. Thompssn, to Covelong and Calcutta.—9th, Ship Marty Ann. Capt. J. R. Arbuthont, to Pondicherry—ditto, Brig Frances Anne, Captain Francis Riberg, to Covelong.—do Ship Perseverance, Capt. Alexander Brown, to Point de Galle.—do. Ship Jessy, Capt. A. Landle, to point Galle.—10th Ship Ahmoody, Capt. R. Burrell, to Bombay.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—May 19th, John Parsons, Sub Conductor Gun Carriage Department, to Cristiana Turner Spinster.
BIRTH.—At Kaira, on the 11th Instant, the Lady of George William Anderson Esq. of a Daughter.
DEATHS.—At Jaulnah, in the night of the 7th instant, Lieut. R. A. P. Billamore, Adjutant of the 1st Batt. 10th Regt. Bombay N. I. and Persian interpreter to the Commanding Officer of the Poonah Subsidiary force. His death was occasioned by a stroke of the sun, which he suffered in the discharge of his duty in the field with the forces under Brig. Gen. Lionel Smith. This amiable young man was as much distinguished by his military ardor and intelligence, and by the fair promise he gave of future excellence in his profession, as by his exemplary conduct in the exercise of all the endearing charites and sacred duties of son and brotner. His loss will be bitterly felt by his family, and [illegible] by all who knew his [illegible] from the bite of a snake, John Hodgson Pearson Esq. of the civil Establishment, and Judge and Magistrate of the southern division of Malabar.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—On the 4th April, James Henry Johnson, to Elizabeth, third Daughter of J. H. Harington Esq.
On the 11th April, Mr. Patton, to Miss Burnaby.
On the 10th April, Mr. Joseph Crook, of the Pilot Service, to Miss Jane William.
On the 26th March, Mr. Wm. McKintosh Sinclair, of the Pilot Service, to Miss Charlotte Brunswick Holmes
BIRTHS.—On the 9th April, Mrs. Ann Tirly, wife of Mr. Joseph Tirly, of the Pilot Service, of a Daughter.
On the 10th April, Mr. Cearns, wife of Mr. J. Cearns, of the Pilot Service, of a son.
On the 12th April, the wife of Mr. James Murray, of the Pilot Service, of a Daughter.
On the 13th April, Mrs. F. Gonsalves, of a son.
At Dacca, on the 7th April, the Lady of Thomas Potenger, Esq. of a son.
DEATHS.—On the 10th April, in the 19th year of her age, Miss Georgiana Tweedale Macleod, third Daughter of John Macleod, Esq. of Golbeck.
On the 9th April, Mr. John Crawford,—aged 40 years.
On the same day, Mr. Frederick St. George Bruere, an Assistant in the Territorial Department of Government.
On the same day, Mrs. Thomas de Monte Sinaes,—aged 19 years, 5 months and 4 days.
At Barrackpore, on Tuesday, the 28th April, William Armstrong, Esq. Collector of Kishnagur.
In Camp of the Grand Army, Lieut. Col. James Dewar, of the 1st B. 24th R. His death, we understand, was occasioned by the bursting of a shell.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At the Residency at Hyderabad, on Thusday the 2d of April, Lieut. C. Holroyd Commanding the Resident's Escort, to Miss Virgine Mottet.
On the 28th ultimo, at the Black town Chapel, Mr. W. Clemons, to Miss Lucy Macleod.
BIRTHS.—At Quilon, on the 16th March, the Lady of Lieut. and Adjutant J. W. Cleveland, 2d Ba,. 19th Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.
At the Presidency, on the 3d instant, the Lady of John Burton, Esq. Surgeon on this Establishment, of a Son and Heir.
At Bangalore, on the 13th ultimo, the lady of E. Mundell, Esq. Paymaster H. M. 69th Regiment of a daughter.
DEATHS—Killed at the assult and storming of the Fort at Paluneir in Candeish, on the 27th February Major John Gordon, of the Royal Scots, who commanded the attack, and Capt. Peter Macgregor, of the Grenadiers of that Corps, two distinguished and meritorious Officers, who fell deeply lamented by their friends and acquaintances, and whose loss will be long felt and remembered by their Brother Officer.

The Gazette

WEDNESDAY, 20TH MAY, 1818.

The aecounts from our forces in the field, have during the last week been of the most gratifying nature and it is with the most pleasing sensation that we have sat down to record them, the surrender of Chimnajee Appa, and of Nepanker, the one the brother of Bajee Row, the other one of his ablest generals, and another of the most active, and who may be said to have been the primary cause of the war (Trimbucjee Danglia is no more having died, of a fever in Kandiesh, Bajee Row is himself a fugitive and the native report says that his present wish is to get a safe convoy to Benares where he intends to assume the garb of a devotee. The brilliant course of the small force under Lieutenant Colonel Macdowell, in the Deckan the detail of which was given in our Gazette, of the 6th instant, cannot be too highly spoken of, the detachment orders issued by the Lieut Col. on the occasion of the capture of the fortress of Trimbuc, indicates the high opinion, he entertained of the officers and men who composed his small force.

The Bombay Toughs brigaded under the command of Major Eldridge, have been also distinguishing themselves.

The force under Colonel Prother have also added another feather to their plume, by the capture of the important fortress of Ryghur, in the Southern Concan.

Farther South the success of our arms, have shone with unequalled lustre, the whole of the sea coast, from Bankote to Vingorla, (with the exception of Gheriah) is now in our possession.

The Duke of York on her passage from England to Bombay passed over a Rocky bank in Latitude 9° 59' South and Longitude 50° 05' E. the rocks were visible under the bottom, but the least water 9 fathoms, this bank in common with [redacted] the same parallel abounds with sharks, great numbers of which were seen about the ship.

By the arrival of the Atlas free trader at Madras we learn that the William Pitt who sailed from this Port in October had arrived at the Cape of Good Hope, and that all her passengers were well.

H. M. Ship Minden Captain Patterson from Trincomalee, entered the harbour on Friday last, we understand she returns immediately to Ceylon with the new Frigate, whose equipment has already commenced.

H. M. Ship Towey, Captain Hill, anchored in the harbour on Monday evening, by this opportunity, we have by the kindness of a friend received Frankfort Journals down to the 27th January containing some articles of English news to the 16th of the same month, some extracts, from which will be found in our subsequent columns.

The death of Mr. Rose the treasurer of the Navy and Member for Christchurch is mentioned in one of them.

During the last week a French & three American Ships have arrived they have added nothing to our stock of intelligence.

Letters from Malabar speak of the death of Mr. John Pearson of the civil establishment of this Presidency and Judge and Magistrate of the Southern division of Malabar, we regret that we have no particulars, as we understand that this gentleman, came to an untimely grave by the bite of a snake.

It will be no doubt in the recollection of many of our readers that about this time last year, a young gentleman the fourth officer of the Charles Grant, was unfortunately destroyed by a Shark near his own Ship, having gone overboard to swim against the entreaties and remonstrances of his brother officers; though such accidents, have been of very rare occurrence in Bombay, yet it ought to be generally known, that the harbour as well as the adjacent coast, abound with Sharks of many different species, the most common is the Dog fish and the Hammer headed shark, but the blue and brown, are also plentiful, and the Saw Fish, sometimes break the Fisherman's nets, this fish sometimes grows to the size of 20 feet, the Saw frequently of 6 feet in length. Shark fins are collected at Bombay, for the China Market in immense quantities, from the coasts, of Malabar, Kokun, Guzerat and Mekran, and are brought from all parts of Arabia, particularly from Socotra and Muscat, some idea may be formed of the shoals that frequent the coast about Bombay, from the circumstance of the fins of 400 Sharks and 40 Mannds of oil, having been purchased, not long ago at the fishing village of Versovah, said to be the produce of one year.

The annexed Table, exhibits the quantity of Cotton exported from Bombay from 1789 to 1817.

Date.	Ships belonging to the port.	Tonnage.	Number of Ships to China, including Indiamen and Foreign Ships.	In Bales of 364 lbs. net. Cotton to China Bales.	To Europe.	To America.
1789	43	20,030	56	89,200		
1790	53	27,280	26	60,400		
1791	54	30,450	14	39,000		
1792	57	32,953	32	82,000		
1793	49	29,718	28	79,000		
1794	43	27,617	28	76,400		
1795	39	25,890	23	66,000		
1796	33	21,757	21	77,000		
1797	33	19,646	26	83,400		
1798	34	19,858	18	60,000		
1799	32	20,372	10	44,000	24,000	2,000
1800	35	21,708	23	85,000	10,200	2,800
1801	38	23,422	7	29,000	7,300	200
1802	36	23,356	18	63,000	14,000	4,200
1803	39	24,997	25	97,000	10,000	200
1804	38	25,099	17	64,000		
1805	39	23,399	28	104,800	10,000	
1806	40	22,215	40	121,000		4,400
1807	38	20,296	30	102,600		
1808	39	22,375	32	114,000		
1809	42	24,207	16	63,600	17,400	
1810	35	20,641	14	61,800		
1811	34	21,830	22	84,000		
1812	35	21,019	14	60,400		
1813	35	18,691	10	50,000		
1814	31	19,000	12	50,050	6,000	
1815	34	19,160	19	67,100	9,200	
1816	30	16,708	25	92,000	18,500	
1817	35	17,531	22	97,200	38,800	9,600

The Hastings 74 Gun ship from Calcutta arrived at Madras on the 12th of April, and was expected to sail about the 20th in prosecution of her voyage to England.

We have received the India Gazette of the 30th of March since our last publication, but the Asiatic Mirror of the 16th April, has been in Bombay these many days, it would appear to us, that these papers are dispatched by different routs, at least it is the only possible reason we can assign, for the arrival of one and the absence of the other. We look out for them most anxiously but are in general disappointed.

The Kusrovie came in with the loss of her Topmasts, but we have not been able to ascertain by what accident she lost them.

Private letters overland brought by the Towey mention the safe arrival of the Hyperion and Edward free traders, in the Downs on the 6th of January & that the Ann for this port, was detained by contrary winds in the same place on the 8th.

We publish with much pleasure the following account of the proceedings of the force under General Munro.

Camp before Shalapore, 10th May 1818.

We arrived here yesterday, having made fourteen marches from Nugger Manowlee without a halt, on our arrival a party was sent out to reconnoitre, and a flag of truce sent in to summon the fort, but the bearer, a most respectable old Subedar of the 4th M. I. was murdered by a party of Arabs, and the two Peons who accompanied him, were taken before the Killadar, who sent them back to Camp. This morning we changed from the west to the north side of the fort, and a strong party consisting of a squadron of the 22d dragoons, with two galloper Guns, eight flank companies of Europeans, four companies of Native rifleman, the 2-4 2-9 and 2-12 M. N. I. with the flankers of the 2-7 B. N. I. with two brigades of six pounders and scaleing ladders proceeded at 3 in the morning to attack the Pettah were they arrived at half past five and the greater part of the detachment entered before the garrison were aware of their approach, but they soon opened a heavy fire, which I am sorry to say, wounded many of our men, and three officers (viz) Captain Middleton 22d dragoons, and Lieutenants Wahab of the rifle corps, and Maxtone of the 2-9. I have only heard of one man killed, and most of the wounds are slight.

On our arrival there was a large encampment of Horse and foot, with 14 guns, at the S. E. side of the fort, which appears to be the place they expected us to attack, as they neglected the other part. This party when the firing commenced from the Pettah, (which is on the N. W. side) brought three guns half way round, and opened a fire on the dragoons, & the party that were left on the outside, with the 6 pounders, which they kept up for nearly an hour, (being protected all the time by the fort,) when one of their guns burst, and a tumbril exploded, and in the confusion which this caused, a party of ours charged, and took the other two guns. Their encampment soon after this disaster appeared on the move, and both Cavalry and Infantry, have since taken themselves off, we are afraid with all their guns. They are very quiet at present in the fort, and only fire now and then and we think it very probable they will soon give in, as they must see they have no chance of holding out.

From Nugger Manowlee for several marches the country had a most barren appearance, until we came near the Beema which is about 25 miles from hence, we then had the pleasure of seeing something like cultivation, and from thence to Sholapoor, it has the appearance of the rout from Sattarah to Nepaunee, though not quite so rich, and wants those beautiful hills, which produce so striking a contrast with the luxuriant valleys of that country.

We have great satisfaction in announcing the capitulation of Ryghur to the force under the command of Lieut. Col. Prother after a siege of fourteen days, it is we believe the strongest fortress in India we have received the following deseription of the road to Ryghur.

The road from Warree to the lower gate and to the Musjed or one Gun Battery higher up, was bad, rocky and uneven. The ground is there level of some extent, and the road afterwards with very little unevenness proceeds along the foot of the Precipice to a cavern below the gateway, probably 350 or 400 yards from the Musjed; the precipice which there is also on the left makes it necessary to go along this part with apparent caution, the space being in some places not more than 5 or 6 feet in breadth some part of it is much exposed as the upper precipice, is so perpendicular that stones thrown over, fall immediately on the road, as was the case not many yards in rear of us when returning. The level road still continues for 20 or 30 yards beyond the cave, when it takes a turn abruptly to the right and brings the upper gate and other works in view, at a height above, of 5 or 600 feet. It is then said to carried on to it circuitously along the ascent, and to be tolerably broad over rugged steps and from the appearance of this part it must unavoidably be rather steep."

Bajee Row's wife who was taken in the fort of Ryghur is represented to be by various accounts which we have received a most beautiful and interesting creature, Lieut. Col. Prother and his staff were permitted to pay their respects to her. The interview with reference to her situation is spoken of as having been of a most affecting description She was seated with all the regalia of state, amidst burning beams and ashes on a spot that had been cleared away on a raised terrace under the cover of a Grass Hut, surrounded by all the horrors the misery and devastation of a recent siege. A Native officer's guard was allotted for her protection and her highness has been permitted to proceed to Poona with her private property and suitable accommodations and escorted by a detachment of Troops under lhe command of Captain Soppett.

Our aocounts from Bussorah states that Ibrahim Pacha has reduced the Wahabee Capital of DERIAH which we trust may prove the extirpation of a sect whose rising power, perverted to acts of depredation on the commerce of India, was become so formidable and destructive. The Citadel or the Wahabee Chief's own house held out for some time after the fall of DERIAH and hopes were entertained at one time that he would have lost his life or liberty in defending the Citadel. We are however concerned to add that the Chief, Abdulla bin Saood, with a few adherents effected their escape.

Lassha has also submitted and the Pacha had sent a force against Katife which must easily fall as the garrison consisting of a body of Joassme Arabs had abandoned the place. His Excellency will no doubt follow up his successful career and reduce the whole of the Joassmee dependencies to subjection. The Joassmees are said to have made overtures to the Imaum of Muscat. We doubt not that his Highness's sagacity will lead him to a just view of his interests and co-operate in seizing so favourable an opportunity of providing for the permanent security of the navigation of the Gulph.

Note Shotapon is about 125 miles from Poonah in a S. E. direction.

WE PUBLISH THE.

Brigade Orders by Lieut. Col. Prother dated Camp before Ryghur, 12th May 1818.

PAROLE RYGHUR.

The surrender of the fortress of Ryghur having closed the operation. The commanding officer has peculiar pleasure in offering a public acknowledgment to the merits of those by whom this event has been so much accelerated.

The professional ability, zeal, and Gallantry displayed by Lieutenant Remon, Commanding Engineer, in the arduous duties he had to perform during the siege of Ryghur, are duly appreciated by Lieutenant Colonel Prother, and to that officer as well as Ensigns Jopp, and Dashwood, the Lieutenant Colonel tenders his just approbation.

The admirable practise of the Artillery, under the command of Major Bond, has never been more conspicuous during the whole Campaign than against Ryghur, the quick and successive fire, when unavoidably labouring under disadvantages in a confined situation, tended materially to distress the Enemy, and the firing of the place, with the number of wounded in a Fort of such extent, is a convincing proof of the very superior practicable abilities of Major Bond and his officers.

The commanding officer directs that Major Bond will, the first convenient, opportunity, convey to the officers, non commissioned officers, and privates of the Detachment of Artillery, his unqualified approbation of their zeal, ability, and good conduct.

The conduct of the troops in the cheerful endurance of unusual labour, in bring-

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ing the ordnance up a steep ascent and placing them in the Batteries, with their behaviour during the siege, justly entitles them to merit, & in returning his thanks to commanding officers for their support, Lieutenant Colonel Prother requests Major Hall Commanding Detachment 89th Regiment, Captain Hutchinson Commanding Detachment Battalion, Captain Soppitt Commanding 1st Battalion 9th Regiment, and Captain Delamotte Commanding Corps of Pioneers, will express his approbation to the officers, non commissioned officers, and privates, of their respective corps for their laudable exertions.

Altho' Major Benjafield, and Detachment of his majesty's 67th Regiment, did not arrive until nearly the end of the siege, yet the share taken by them fully deserves the commanding officers thanks.

The commanding officer takes this opportunity of noticing an omission in his orders of the 26th ultimo, and to assure Lieutenant Powell, Brigade Quarter-Master, that his exertions that day in securing the Elephants, Camels, and Horses, belonging to Ryghur, when that officer composed part of the Gallant Detachment under Major Hall is deservedly regarded.

The Departments of the commissariat under Captain Wilson, and ordnance commissariat under Lieutenant Miller, were ably conducted, the zeal and fatigue the latter officer experienced did not escape the commanding officers notice.

To Captain Moore Major of Brigade, the commanding officer tenders his acknowledgments and unqualified approbation for his active and zealous performance of the various duties that have devolved on him, and which have been conducted in such a manner, as to intitle that officer to the attention of those who have it in their power to appreciate and reward them.

EXTRACT FROM DETACHMENT ORDERS.

Camp at Trimbuck, 26th April 1818, Sunday.

"Lieutenant Colonel McDowall congratulates the detachment he has the honor to command, in gaining, in so short a time, possession of the impregnable fortress of Trimbuck.

He attributes this fortunate occurrence in a great degree to the abilities and active exertions of the commanding Engineer, Lieut. Davis, in completing the battery in 10 hours, and to Lieutenant Colonel Crosdill for the excellent practice of the guns and mortars brought on to this battery, from day break till dark on the 24th: and he begs that the officers and men of both these departments will accept of his warmest thanks for their cheerful and soldierlike exertions.

The conduct of the little body of sappers and miners during the whole of the operations, and the willingness and alacrity with which they performed their duty without being once relieved, was particularly observed, and shews what benefit might be expected to the public service from these men when the corps may be completed.

Lieutenant Colonel McDowell is happy to ffind that the wounds Major McBean and Ensign Lake received in occupying the old village near the bottom of the precipice of the mountain, are not likely to deprive him long of their services, and he begs leave to offer his best acknowledgements to all the officers and men employed on that occasions.—He also requests that Lieutenant Gordon of the 2d 13th, will convey to the artillery men with the two 6 pders., the officer and men of the party of H. M. Royal Scots, and the party of the 2d 13th, who were employed opposite the south gate, his approbation of their manly and cordial exertions in getting the guns so soon into battery on the hill. The laborious work which falls to the lot of the pioneers on these occasions, was most ably and and cheerfully performed, and entitles Lieut. Frew and his detachment to the commanding officer's highest commendation aud best thanks."

We extract the following heights of remarkable mountains, from the 12th Volume of the Asiatic Researches

Dhawalagiri or *Dhólágir*; above Gorakhpur, which is estimated to be 400 feet above the sea; - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

On a mean of two nearest observations and at the lowest computation—English feet -	26462
On a mean of three observations with middle refraction -	27677
The whole height is inferred to be more than 28,000 feet above the level of the sea -	
Above the sea at the lowest computation *Yamánávatárá* or *Jamautrí*; above the summit of Nágúghátí, which is estimated to be 5000 feet higher than the sea - - - - - - - - -	26862
	20895
Above the sea -	25500
A mountain supposed to be *Dhaibun*; above Cat'hmándú, which appears by a barometrical measurement to be at least 4600 feet higher than the sea - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	20140
Above the sea -	24740
A mountain not named, observed from *Pilibhít* and *Jét'hpúr*; above Rohilkhand, which is estimated at 500 feet above the sea - -	
On a mean of observations at both stations, 22291, or more exactly - - ; r - - - - - - - -	22268
Above the sea -	22768
A mountain not named, observed from *Cat'hmándú*, and situated in the direction of *Cátabhairavi*; above the valley of Népál, 4600 feet; higher than the sea - - - - - - - -	20025
Above the sea -	24625
Another near it; above the valley of Népál	18662
Above the sea -	23262
A third in its vicinity; above the valley of Népál -	18452
Above the sea -	23052
Chandragiri -	7989
Tambekhán -	6488
Chisápání -	6453
Cumhara -	5943
Bhírbandi -	5875
Sibudhol Valley - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	5711
Cold Spring *Chi-ápání* - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	5818
City of *Cathmándú* - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	4784
(By Trigonometrical measurement) Canadragiri above Cathmándú 3682 feet, and above the sea -	8466
Palchu -	8994

English Extracts.

LAW REPORT.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH. Thursday, Dec. 18.

MR. HONE'S TRIAL.

This being the day appointed for the trial of Mr. Hone, on a Criminal information filed against him by the Attorney-General, the Court was crowded to excess, at an early hour. At half-past nine o'clock Mr. Justice Abbott took his seat on the bench, when the names on the Special Jury panel were called over, until 12 appeared, who were immediately sworn.

Mr. Shepherd opened the pleadings, and stated that this was an information filed by his Majesty's Attorney-General against William Hone, for printing and publishing a mischievous and profane libel upon the Church of England Catechism, the Apostle's Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the ten commandments. The defendant had pleaded. Not guilty.

The Attorney-General then stated the case to the Jury. From the opening of the information by his young Friend, they must understand the nature of the case which they were assembled to try. It was an information filed by himself, as Attorney-General against the defendant, for printing and publishing an obnoxious libel, tending to draw into contempt the sacred Service of the Church of England. What he (the Attorney-General) had to say in the opening of the case would not occupy any considerable portion of time, because it seemed to him to be impossible for any man to read, or to hear read, the present publication, without feeling himself compelled to apply to it the terms charged in the information, namely, that it was a mischievous and profane libel. The libel was charged as an offence against the religion and established worship of the Church of England, as founded by law, and recognised by Act of Parliament. It had been said by all Judges in all times and particularly by one of the most learned Judges which this country ever produced—a Judge learned in law as well as in science—a Judge who was one of the best and most truly religious of men, he meant Sir M. Hale, who in one short sentence said, "that Christianity is parcel of the common law of England." The Service of the Church of England became a part at the statute law in the reign of Charles II. when the Book of Common Prayer was corrected in its present form, and was annexed to the Act of Parliament as a part of the Act itself, so as to become the enacting form of the Liturgy of the Church of England. Therefore, if to revile, or to bring into ridicule or contempt the Liturgy so established, was not an offence, Christianity would be no longer parcel of the common law of England, nor could the legislative security to which he alluded be considered as a part of the statute law; because, if this was not the offence, the law would not be equal to protect that which was part and parcel of the law. There was a part of the Service of the Church which was called the Catechism, the object of which, as the Jury well knew, was of the utmost importance to the public at large, because it was particularly addressed to the younger part of the community, at that period of life; when youthful morals were usually formed, namely, the state between infancy and adolescence. That Catechism contained three most important parts of the service of the Church of England, namely,—1 The Lord's Prayer, which he believed, was adopted by every class of Christians, however they might vary in their respective doctrinal notions; 2. The Apostles, Creed, which was of equal authority; and 3. The ten commandments, which, every one knew, were of divine origin, and delivered though the medium of Moses, from the mouth of God himself, to the Jews. If these three prominent articles of the Church service were such as ought not to be touched by the hand of ridicule; if they were to be preserved sacred and inviolable, there could be little doubt that the publication in question was a libel. Whatever might be the motive of the person who penned this parody, if it had a tendency to ridicule and bring into contempt the service of the Church, he would be clearly guilty of a libel. It was unnecessary for him to argue this proposition, in order to satisfy the minds of the Jury, for the inference to be drawn from the work must be obvious to their understanding, by reference to its application. If they, as fathers, wished their sons and daughters to become Christians, if they wished those sons and daughters to hold in reverence these sacred subjects; he only desired them to read this parody, and tell him whether, if they were to suffer any of their children to read it, or if they were to suffer it to be put into the hands of the lower orders of the community (who, though they might have instruction to a certain extent, were not able to cope with a dangerous work of this sort) those children, or that class of the community, could have the same degree of reverential awe for these sacred works, which was due to such subjects. To him it appeared impossible; nay, even upon better instructed minds, it was calculated to produce the most mischievous effects. Ridicule was the most powerful and dangerous of instruments, and he would appeal to them whether it would not require some degree of exertion to remove the irreverent tendency of this parody upon their own minds. He desired only to appeal to their sober judgements to determine the object of this publication. It was unnecessary for him perhaps, now to read the libel in the terms set forth, because it would be read by the Officer of the Court. They must, however, be satisfied that though it might have been written for the purpose of a political squib, yet it was a parody in such terms, as were obviously calculated to bring the Church Service into ridicule and contempt. That it was a parody was beyond all doubt, because the defendant had used the very terms employed in the service, and it was only necessary to refer the Jury to the terms of the Church Catechism, and compare them with the libel, to satisfy them upon this point. (Here the Learned Attorney-General illustrated his observation, by first reading parts of the Church Catechism, and then comparing them with the parody. The recital of some phrases in the latter occasioned a burst of laughter in the lower part of the Court.)

Mr. Justice Abbott,—If there is any person of so light a disposition in Court that he cannot forbear considering this as a subject of mirth, he ought at least not to disturb those who are more grave and sober men.

The Attorney-General resumed, and said, with increased warmth, that if this parody was so ridiculous as to excite mirth, he was not sorry for the ebullition which had called for the learned Judge, because it established the truth of his proposition and manifested the tendency of the libel. The effect produced upon the feelings of the persons in Court, evinced the necessity of guarding against the mischievous tendency of the libel under consideration; for if it were not ridiculous it could not produce sentiments of irreverence. If those persons who had manifested so much risibility were not enlightened by the truths of Christianity, he certainly could not find fault with the expression of their feelings; but if he were addressing himself to a Christian auditory, whatever might be the difference of their sentiments on doctrinal points, he should treat their disapprobation with as much disregard as he felt the motives from which it sprung. The learned Attorney-General then proceeded to advert to other parts of the supposed libel. Having done so, he said he had now completed the task which it was his duty to perform. By the law of England, as it now stood, respecting libel, the Jury were to receive the law from the Learned Judge, whether libel or not libel. The same law, however, authorised the Jury to exercise their judgment as well upon the law as the fact. It was impossible, however, for twelve men who understood the nature of the law of England, as laid down by Sir Matthew Hale, to doubt that the publication which he had read was an obnoxious and profane libel, tending to bring into ridicule and contempt the Liturgy of the Established Church. The case being fully and fairly under their consideration, he had no douht they would give a verdict conformable to the solemn sanction under which they were called upon to determine the guilt or innocence of the defendant.

Griffin Swanson was then examined by Mr. Topping, and he stated, that he purchased a copy of the libel at Mr. Hone's shop, in Fleet-street, on the 17th February. He paid two pence for it, and received it, he believed, from a little girl, who stated, that she was Mr. Hone's daughter.

The libel was then put in and read as follows:—

THE LATE JOHN WILKES'S CATECHISM OF A MINISTERIAL MEMBER

Taken from an Original Manuscript in Mr. Wilkes's Handwriting, never before printed, and adapted to the present occasion—with permission.

London: Printed for one of the Candidates for the Office of Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty; and sold by Wm. Hone, 55, Fleet-street, and 67, Old Bailey, three doors from Ludgate-hill. 1817. Price Two pence.

A CATECHISM, THAT IS TO SAY, AN INSTRUCTION TO BE LEARNED BY EVERY PERSON BEFORE HE BE BROUGHT TO BE CONFIRMED A——OR——BY THE ————.

Question. What is your name?

Answer. Lick Spittle.

Q. Who gave you this name?

A. My Sureties to the Ministry, in my Political Change, wherein I was made a Member of the Majority, the Child of Corruption, and a Locust to devour the good Things of this Kingdom.

Q What did your Sureties then for you.?

A. They did promise and vow three things in my name—First, that I should renounce the Reform ists and all their works, the pomps and vanity of Popular Favour, and all the sinful lusts of Independence. Secondly that I should believe all the Articles of the Court Faith. And thirdly, that I should keep the Minister's sole Will and Commandments, and walk in the same, all the days of my life.

Q Dost thou not thing that thou art bound to believe and to do as they have promised to thee?

A. Yes, verily, and for my own sake, so I will; and I heartily thank our heaven born Ministry, that they have called me to this state of elevation, through my own flattery, cringing, and bribery; I shall pray to their successors to give me their assistance, that I may continue the same unto my life's end.

R. Rehearse the Articles of thy Belief.

A. I believe in George, the Regent Almighty, Maker of New Streets and Knights of the Bath.

And in the present Ministry, his only choice, who were conceived of Toryism, brought forth of William Pitt,, suffered loss of place, under Charles James Fox were execrated dead, & buried. In a few months they rose again from their minority; they reascended to the Treasury benches, and sit at the right hand of a little man in a large wig; from whence they laugh at the Petitions of the People, who pray for Reform, and that the sweat of their brow may procure them Bread.

I believe that King James the Second was a legitimate Sovereign, and that King William the Third was not; that the Pretender was of the the right line, and that George the Third's Grandfather was not; that the dynasty of Bourbon is immortal; and that the glass in the eye of Lord James Murray, was not Betty Martin. I believe in the immaculate purity of the Committee of Finance, in the independance of the Committee of secrecy, and that the Pitt System is everlasting. Amen.

Q. What dost thou chiefly learn in these Articles of thy Belief?

A. First, I learn to forswear all conci ence, which was never meant to trouble me, nor the rest of the tribe of Courtiers. Secondly, to swear black is white, or white black, according to the good pleasure of the Ministers. Thirdly to put on the helmet of impudence, the only armour against the shafts of patriotism.

Q. You said that your Sureties did promise for you, that you. should keep the Minister's Commandments: tell me how many there be?

A. Ten.

Q. Which be they?

A. The same to which the Minister for the time being always obliges all his creatures to swear, I the the Minister am the Lord thy Lege, who brought thee out of Want and Beggary, into the House of Commons.

I. Thou shalt have no other Patron but me.

II. Thou shalt not support any measure but mine, nor shalt thou frame clauses of any bill in its progress to the House above, or in the Committee beneath, or when the mace is under the table, except it be mine. Thou shalt not bow to Lord Cochrane, nor shake hands with him, nor any other of my real opponents for I thy Lord am a jealous Minister, and forbid familiarity of the Majority, with the friend of the Poeple, unto the third and fourth cousins of them that divide against me; and give places, unto thousands, to them that divide with me, and keep my commandments.

III. Thou shalt not take the pension of thy Lord the Minister in vain; for I the Minister will force him to accept the Chilterns that taketh my pension in vain.

IV. Remember that thou attend the Minister's Leveeday; on other days thou shalt speak for him in the House, and fetch and carry, and do all that he commandeth thee to do; but the Levee day is for the glorification of the Minister thy Lord: In it thou shalt do no work in the House, but shall wait upon him, thou, and thy daughter and thy wife, and the Members that are within his influence; for on other days the Minister is inaccessible, but delighteth in the Levee-day; wherefore the Minister appointed the Levee-day, and chatteth thereon familiarly, and is amused with it.

V. Honour the Regent and the helmets of the Life Guards, that thy stay may be long in the Place, which thy Lord the Minister giveth thee.

V. Thou shalt not call starving to death murder.

VII. Thou shalt not call Royal gallivanting adultery.

VIII. Thou shalt not say that to rob the public is to steal.

IX Thou shalt bear false witness against the people.

X. Thou shalt not covet the people's applause, thou shalt not covet the people's praise, nor their good name, nor their esteem, nor their reverence, nor any reward that is theirs.

Q. What dost thou chiefly learn by these Commandments?

A. I learn two things—my duty towards the Minister, and my duty towards myself.

Q. What is thy duty towards, the Minister?

A. My duty towards the Minister is, to trust him as much as I can; to fear him; to honour him with all my words, with all my bows, with all my scrapes, and all my cringes; to flatter him; to give him thanks; to give up my whole soul to him; to idolise his name and obey his word; and serve him blindly all the days of his political life.

Q. What is thy duty towards thyself?

A. My duty towards myself is to love nobody but myself and to do unto most what I would not they should do unto me; to sacrifice to my own interest even my father and mother; to pay little reverence to the King, but to compensate that omission by my servility to all that are put in authority under him, to lick the dust under the feet of my superiors and to shake a rod of iron over the backs of my inferiors; to spare the People by neither word nor deed; to observe neither truth nor justice in my dealing with them; to bear them malice and hatred in my heart; and where their wives and properties are concerned, to keep my body neither in temperance, soberness, nor chastity, but to give my hands to picking and stealing, and my tongue to evil speaking and lying, and to slander their efforts to defend their liberties and recover their rights; never failing to envy their privileges, and to learn to get the Pensions of myself and my colleagues out of the Peoples labour, and to do my duty in that department of public plunder unto which it shall please the Minister to call me.

Q. My good Courtier, know this, that thou art not able of thyself to preserve the Minister's favour, nor to walk in his Commandments, nor to serve him, without his special protection; which thou must at all times learn to obtain by diligent application. Let me hear, therfore, if thou canst rehearse the Minister's [illegible] in the Treasury, whatsoever be thy name thy power be prolonged, thy will be done throughout the Empire, as it is in each Session. Give us our usual sops, & forgive us our occasional absences on divisions; as we promise not to forgive them that divide against thee. Turn us not out of our Places; but keep us in the House of Commons, the land of Pensions and Plenty, and deliver us from the People, Amen.

Q. What desirest thou of the Mininter in this Memorial?

A. I desire the Minister, our Patron, who is the disposer of the Nation's overstrained Taxation, to give his protection unto me and to all Pensioners and Placemen, that we may vote for him, serve him and obey him, as far as we find it convenient; and I beseech the Minister that he will give us all things that be needful, both for our reputation and appearence in the House and out of it; that he will be favourable to us, and forgive us our negligences; that it will please him to save and defend us in all dangers of life and limb, from the People, our natural enemies; and that he will help us in fleecing and grinding them; and this I trust he will do out of care for himself, and our support of him through our corruption and influance; and therfore I say Amen, So be it.

Q. How many Tests hath the Minister ordained?

A. Two only, as genrerally necessary to elevation; (that is to say) Passive Obedience and Bribery.

Q. What meanest thou by this word Test.

A I mean an out ward visible sign of an inward intellectual meanness, ordained by the Minister himself as a pledge to assure him there of.

Q. How many parts are there in this test.

A. Two:—the ourward visible sign, and the inward intellectual meanness.

Q. What is the outward visible sign form of Passive Obedience?

A. Dangling at the Ministers's heels, where by the person is degraded beneath the baseness of a slave, in the character of a Pensioner. Placeman, Expectant Parasite, Toadeater, or Lord of the Bedchamber.

Q. What is the in ward and intellectual meanness?

A. A death unto Freedom, a subjection unto perpetual thraldom: for being by nature born free, and the children of independence we are hereby made children of slavery.

Q. What is required of persons submitting to the test of passive Obedience?

A. Apostacy, whereby they forsake Liberty; and faith, whereby they stedfastly believe the promises of the Minister, made to them upon submitting to that Test.

Q. Why was the test of Bribery ordained?

A. For the continual support of the Minister's influence, and the feeding of us, his needy creatures and sycophants.

Q. Wnat is the outward part or sign in the Test of Bribery?

A. Bank notes, which the Minister hath commanded to be offered by his dependants.

Q. Why then are beggars submitted to this Test, who by reason of their poverty are not able to go through the necessary forms?

A. Because they promise them by their Sureties

which promise, when they come to lucrative offices, they themselves are bound to perform.

Q. What is the outward part, or thing signified?

A. The industry and wealth of the People, which are verily indeed taken and had by Pensioners and Sinecurists, in their Corruption.

Q What are the benefits whereof you are partakers thereby?

A. The weakening and impoverishing the People, through the loss of their Liberty and Property, while our wealth becomes enormous, and our pride intolerable.

Q What is required of them who submit to the Test of Bribery and Corruption?

A. To examine themselves, whether they repent them truly of any former honour and patriotism, steadfastly purposing henceforward to be faithful towards the Minister; to draw on and off like his glove; to crouch to him like a spaniel; to purvey for him like a jackall; as be as supple to him as Alderman Sir William Turtle; to have the most lively faith in the Funds, specially in the Sinking Fund; to believe the words of Lord Castlereagh alone; to have remembrance of nothing but what is in The Courier, to hate Matthew Wood the present Lord Mayor, and his second Mayoralty, with all our heart, with all our mind, with all our soul, and with all our strength; to admire Sir John Silvester, the Recorder, and Mr. John Langley; and to be in charity with those only who have something to give.

Henry Hutchinson proved that he let the shop No 55, Fleetstreet, to Mr. Hone, who continued his tenant until last Midsummer. He sold pamphlets and books.

Mr. Thomas White, clerk in the Treasury Chamber, produced the copy of the Common Prayer Book, kept under seal, in pursuance of the Act of Parliament.

This being the whole of this part of the prosecution.

Mr. Hone rose, and addressed the Court to the following purport:—He called upon the jury, as earnestly and as solemnly as the Attorney General had done, to decide upon this case according to their oaths. If he felt any embarrassment on this occasion, and he felt a great deal, it was because he was not in the habit of addressing an assembly like that: he had never, indeed, addressed any assembly whatever; and therefore, he hoped that they and the Court would show their indulgence to him, standing there as he did, unassisted by counsel, to make his own defence. If he were really guilt of this libel, as the Attorney-General, had called it, he should not have stood there this day—Six fix back as May, he was arrested under a warrant by the Lord Chief Justice of that Court, Lord Ellenborough, and brought suddenly to plead to informations filed against him. He did not plead, because he conceived the proceeding by information to be unconstitutional, and he thought so still. However ancient this mode of proceeding might be, he was satisfied that it was never intended to be exercised in the way that it had been of late years. By this process, every man in the kingdom, however innocent he might be was placed entirely at the mercy of the Attorney-General, and of the Government. There was no security for honour, integrity, or virtue; no presentment to a jury, no previous inquiry; the the victim was taken ina summary way by warrants, and brought to answer suddenly to informations of which he was wholly ignorant. Another objection which he had to plead on that occasion was, the enormous expense that must have been incurred. He had been given to understand, that making his defence in the usual way, by solicitor and counsel, would cost 1001., which would have been utter ruin to him. He applied to the Court for copies of the informations, but the Court did not grant him those copies. He was sorry for this, because, it they had been granted he should have known what he was specifically charged with. On Friday last, he applied for copies at the Crown-office, and upon paying the customary charges, he procured them. When he was placed on the floor of the Court of King's-Bench, the late Attorney-General, Sir William Garrow, stated, that the informations charged him with blasphemous publication; it charged, that he, being an impious and wickedly disposed person, and intending to excite impiety and irreligion, did publish that which was stated in the information. And here he must beg leave to call to their attention the great prejudice which had been raised against him throughout the country by this circumstance, and the injury which he had sustained by misrepresentations coming from the highest authorities in the country. The late Attorney-General had charged him with a second information, and he then observed, that whether he were charged with one information, or 300 informations, he would not plead unless copies were given to him. The Attorney-General in reply observed, that the number of informations depended on the number of publications. He did not, however, mean to charge Sir William Garrow with any intention to produce an unfavorable impression in the public mind against him. But he must say, and he would say it boldly, because he said it truly, that no man was ever treated with greater injustice then he was by Lord Ellenborough, previous to his arrest, under a warrant issued by his lordship, he had not been out of the house all the week he had been engaged in writing, and no application had been made by any one to see him of which he did not hear. Two officers seized him near his own door upon the warrant of Lord Ellenborough, and refused to let him go home, without stating any reason why they made that refusal. He was taken to Sergeant's inn coffee-house, and afterwards carried to a lock up house in Shire-lane, where he remained till half past five, anxiously expecting Mr. Gibbon, the tipstaff (who, he was told, was coming), in order that hemight learn from him thecharge, and send for friends to bail him. Gibbon did not come, and he remained ignorant of the charge. On the Monday following, at a moment when he was retiring for the purpose of nature, he was put into a coach, and ordered to be taken to Westminster hall to plead; but even then the officer could not tell him to what he was to plead, While in the coach, he found it almost impossible to keep himself from fainting; but he was told, that when he arrived at Westminster, sufficient time would be allowed him. He was, however taken into Court, and whilst one of the informations was being read, a mist came before his eyes, he felt giddy, and applied for leave to sit. The answer of Lord Ellenborough was "No;" and it was pronounced with an intonation that might have been heard at the further end of the hall. This refusal, instead of making him sink on the floor, as he had before expected to do, had the effact that a glass of water on being thrown into his face would have had, and he felt perfectly relieved. At the same time, however. he could not help feeling contempt for the inhumanity of the Judge. He was then taken to the King's Bench, and was afterwards found senseless in his room there, not have performed an office of nature for several days. That arose out of the inhumanity of Lord Ellenborough.

Here Mr. Justice Abbott interrupted the defendant. stating, that he had better apply himself to the charge against him. He was unwilling to interrupt any person whe was making his defence; but where, as in this case, it became absolutely necessary, he could not refrain, It was duty of Lord Ellenborough to pursue the course of the Court, and it was customary for defendants to stand while the informations filed against them were being read.

The defendant proceeded.—He should be sorry to be out of order, but he believed instances had been known in which defendants were permitted to sit. He thought that such cases might be found in the state trials. But whether so or not, such was the feeling of Sir William Garrow, that he leaned over and whispered to him, "If you wish to retire for any purpose of nature, you can." He thanked him and replied that purpose had gone by. He stated this, because he should never forget the humanity which Sir William had shown on that occasion. and which formed a strong contrast to the behaviour of the Judge whom he had mentioned. Having stated these facts, he would not take up their time in detailing what he endured for two months in the King's Bench; suffice it to say, that he had suffered the utmost distress in a domestic way, and very considerable loss in a pecuniary way. He had gained nothing there but a severe lesson. He learned that, however honorable a man's intentions might be, they might be construed into guilt, and the whole nation might be raised against him, except, indeed, the few cool, dispassionate, and sober persons who would read such publications as the present calmly, and determine upon the motives of the writer. It was upon this intention that they (the jury) were to decide. The Attorney-General, Sir Samuel Shepherd, had stated, that this publication was issued for a political squib. He quite agreed with the Attorney-General; he joined issue with him upon this interpretation of the work: it was published for a political squib, and if they found it a political squib, they would deliver a verdict of acquittal. If they found it an impious and blasphemous libel, they would consign him to that punishment from which he should ask no mercy. This was the question which they were to try, and they had nothing to try but that. They had nothing to do with the tendency which his work might have out of doors, or the effect which it might produce in that Court, or, at least, they had so little to do with it, as not to suffer it to weigh a feather in their minds, in returning their verdict to the Court. They would remember, that he was not standing there as a defendant in an action brought by a private individual. In that case, they would not have to look at the intention of the party; they would have to assess the amount of the damages; but here they had every thing to do with the intention of the party, and if they did not find that this political catechism was published with an impious and profane intention, they would give him a verdict of acquittal. The Attorney-General had stated, that the very smile of a person was an evidence of the tendency of this publication. He denied that. The smile might arise from something wholly different from the feeling of the person who wrote that publication. But he would now proceed to call their attention to a very important branch of this question. In 1771, it was the intention of certain intelligent persons. Members of the House of Commons, to explain the powers of juries relating to libels. Mr. Dowdeswell moved to bring in a bill for that purpose; and Mr. Burke, than whom he could not quote a man whose authority would be greater in that Court, delivered a most eloquent and impressive speech on that occasion. He said, "It was the ancient privilege of Englishmen that they should be tried by a jury of their equals; but that, by the proceeding by information, the whole virtue of juries was taken away. The spirit of the Star-chamber had transmigrated, and lived again in the Courts of Westminister-hall who borrowed from the Star-chamber what that Court had taken from the Roman law. A timid jury will give way to an awful judge, delivering oracularly the law, and charging; them to beware of their oaths. They would do so they had done so; nay, a respectable member of their own house had told them, that on the authority of a judge, he found a man guilty in whom he could find no guilt. Mr. Dowdeswel's bill was brought in, but it did not pass into a law. Mr. Burke persevered in the same cause for a number of years, without success; but in 1790, the late Mr. Fox brought in a bill, which was now called the Libel Bill, and it was under the authority of that solemn Act of Parliament that they now sat to try this information. This bill had fixed the powers of juries in cases of libel, and made it imperative on them to determine on the whole matters in the information. Now he was charged—with what; With intending to excite impiety and irreligion, not with having excited it; so that, as the law stood before, if there had been but one copy printed, they would have been told to find him guilty, if it could be proved that the work was published by him; but now, if he had sold 100,000 copies, it was the intention with which they had to do. As to blasphemy & profaneness, he spurned the charge; and when he said he spurned it, he could assure them they should not hear him say one word to-day which he did not utter from his heart, and from the most perfect conviction. They were not to inquire whether he was a member of the Established. Church, or a dissenter; it was enough that he professed himself to be a Christian: and would be bold to say, that he made that profession with a reverence for the doctrines of Christianity which could not be exceeded by any person in that Court. He had, however, been held up as a man unfit to live, as a blasphemer, a monster, a wretch; he had been called a wretch who had kept body & soul together by the sale of blasphemous publication. If any man knew any one act of his life to which profaneness and impiety might be applied, he would ask and defy that man to stand, forward and contradict him at that moment he was innocent of that charge; and it was the proudest day of his life to stand there, because he was not putting in a plea of not guilty against a charge of infamous and, blasphemous libel; for if he were guilty of blasphemy, he would go to the stake and burn as a blasphemer, at the same time avowing the blasphemy. He said this, because he considered nothing was dearer to a man than sincerity. It had been the misfortune of his life to have his actions misiuterpreted by the papers, by the lookers on—the mere every day observer; but there were a few individuals of the Established Church who knew every thing alleged against him to be a foul and base calumny, It was impossible for a man so humble in life as himself to wage war with opinions broached by a Secretary of State; but when he heard Lord Sidmouth, in the House of Lords rising every night and calling his little publications blasphemous, he had felt disposed to interrupt him. But friendless and unprotected as he was he was obliged to submit, and hence his conduct had been held up to the amusement of the ill-thinking throughout the country. He did not desire, for he did not know how, to obtain popularity; he never went all lengths with any description of persons whatever. He was as independent in mind as any gentleman in that Court was independent in property; he had made to himself many enemies, because it is in human nature that the persons with whom we are intimate scarcely ever forgive one dereliction from what they consider duty. He always endeavoured to make up his mind as cooly as possible; sure he was, that if he ever did a man an iujury in his life, it was form mistake, & not from intention. And he asked the jury, if they had ever seen any of his publications before, whether they had observed in them any thing that would induce them to think that he was desirous of exciting impiety or profaneness; No man in the country had a greater respect then himself for the constituted authorities; if he differed from some public men in opinion, it was not at all times that he differed; it was not because there was a common cry against a measure that he joined in it. He had told them it was the intention of which they were to judge; and he would sit down immediately, if the Attorney General could lay his hand on any publication in which, in any one passage or sentence, he could point out any thing tending to degrade or vilify the Christain religion. He stated this, not in bravado, but in the sincerity of his heart. It he were a man of a blasphemous turn of mind, it was scarcely possible, amongst the numerous works which he had published, and the greatest part of them written by himself, that something of this kind should not have appeared; but whatever opinions the Attorney-General might form respecting his notions of religion he knew that he could not produce any blasphemous writtings against him. He came now to another part of this subject, It was his fate, when he was taken to the King's bench, althongh it might be an advantage to the country, to differ with the Master of the Crown-office, as to the way in which the special juries were returned. After the juries in his case were struck.

Here Mr. Justice Abbott again interrupted the defendaut, observing, that he did not think this had any bearing on the question. He was sorry, he repeated, to interfere with his defence but he had better confine himself to the point at issue.

Mr. Hone said, it had, he thought, a bearing on the question, and his Lordship and the jury would see it in a short time. The juries to which he alluded were struck in what appeared to him a fair and an honourable way; but—

Mr. Justice Abbott—I do not see the relevancy of what you are now stating. It is my duty to take care that the time

(Continued in the Supplement of the 2 Page.)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY M. D. CRUZ, IN APOLLO STREET

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &C. &C. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the PRINTER, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

Wednesday, 20th May, 1818.

Extracts from Mr. Ellis'e Journal of an Embassy to China.

On the 15th of September, the Ships reached Sulphur Island (Lat. 27° 56' North, Long. 128° 11' East) so called from the quantity of that mineral found on it. The sulphur is collected by a few individuals resident on the Island solely for that purpose: sent to the Great Loochoo, and thence exported to China and Japan.

On the 16th of September, they anchored at the Great Loo-choo Island, in Napa-kiang roads, Lat. 26° 13' North, Long. 127° 37' East. The natives at first shewed the same disinclination to intercourse as on the coast of Corea, and it required great forbearance and discretion on the part of Captain Maxwell to produce a contrary feeling. In this object he succeeded; and during a stay of six weeks obtained the most liberal assistance and friendly treatment from the public authorities and natives individually. They quitted their anchorage on the 28th of October; passed Ty-pin shan, the easternmost island of the Pat-chou chain, Lat. 24° 42' North, Long. 125° 21' East, subject to the King of Loo-choo, & reached Lin-tin on the 2d of November.

The kingdom of Corea and the Loochoo islands are little known to Europeans. With respect to Corea, the personal observations of the missionaries did not extend beyond the frontier; and the few details which their works contain upon that kingdom and the Loo-choo islands are entirely derived from Chinese authority.

Corea, called Kao-li by the Chinese, is bounded on the North by Man-tchoo Tartary, on the West by Leo-tong: the line of seperation on this side is marked by a palisade of wood, and it has not been unusual to leave a portion of land on the frontiers unclaimed by either nation. Other accounts describe the Yalou as the boundary; the extent from east to west is said to be one hundred and twenty leagues; & from north to south two hundred and twenty; or six degrees of longitude and nine degrees of latitude, from forty-three to thirty-four degrees of north latitude. It may, however, be asserted on the authority of the late voyage, that the number of degrees of longitude is too great. Fong-houng-chirg, in latitude forty-two degrees, thirty miles, & twenty seconds, longitude seven degrees forty-two minutes east from the meridian of Pekin, is the only point fixed by the astronomical observations of the missionary Pere Regis, who accompanied a Tartar General to the frontier, and possessed himself of some Chinese maps. This Country was brought under subjection by the Chinese in the year 1120 before the Christain area, from which period it has continued a connection more or less intimate, according to the political situation of the superior state.

It has been the object of the Emperor of China to reduce Corea to the situation of a province; in this they have never succeeded for any length of time; and the present has most generally been the state of the relation between the countries; that of a state governed by native hereditary monarchs, holding under a lord paramount, on condition of the ceremony of homage, and the payment of a small tribute. The Japanese for a time established themselves in some provinces of Corea, but seem to have abandoned their conquest, from the difficulty of maintaining a possession so distant from their resources.

Corea was subdued by the Man-tchoo Tartars before the conquest of China was attempted, and their tributary connexions has suffered no interruption since the establishment of the Ta-tsing dynasty. On the death of the King of Corea, his successor does not assume the title until an application for investure has been made, and granted by the Court of Pekin. A Mandarin of rank is deputed the Emperor's representative, and the regal dignity is conferred on the candidate kneeling; the ceremony altogether nearly resembles the feudal homage of ancient Europe. Several articles, the production of the country, and eight hundred tacls, or ounces of silver, are immediately offered by the king, either as a fee of investiture, or as the commencement of the tribute: the name of the reigning family is Li, and the title is Kou-i-wang. The Corean sovereign is entirely independent in the internal administration of his country. In regard to foreign policy, the active interference of China may be inferred from the opposition made by the Coreans in the instance of Captain Maxwell; to any communication with the interior of the country; an opposition as has already been remarked, evidently arising from the positive laws of the kingdom. Corea is divided into eight provinces, and these into minor jurisdictions. The capital King-ki-tao is situated in the centre of the kingdom. The principal rivers are the Ya-lou and Tamen-oula.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, Dec. 8.

THE KING v CH. AND S M. DAVIS.

This was an indictment against the defendants) charging them with having, on the 21st January last used opprobious language to T. Perceval, Esq. late Captain of the Echo sloop of war, on board of which the defendants Charles had been and midshipman, with intent to provoke him to fight a duel.

Mr. Topping and Mr. Peake appeared in support of the prosecution. It was stated that this prosecution was directed by the Lord of the Admiralty, for the purpose of preserving discipline in his Majesty's navy. The defendants were brothers the one (Charles) being now a Lieutenant in the navy, and the other (William) a half-pay Surgeon in the same service. In the year 1811 Charles Davis was a midshipman on board the Echo sloop of war, of which the prosecutor was in that year appointed Captain. In 1812, the defendant was removed to the Impregnable. In the month of August last, the Echo being paid off, the prosecutor married a lady at Hammersmith, and took up his residence there. On the 21st January last as he was walking out with his wife, then in an ill state of health, near Brook-lane, Hammersmith, he was accosted in a very extraordinary manner by the defendants. Charles came from behind, and facing the prosecutor, said, "I wish to know if you mean to give me any satisfaction?" The prosecutor asked him who he was—for he had no recollection at that moment of his person. He said, "My name is Davis." The prosecutor then remembered him, and exclaimed, "Satisfaction!—for what?" Charles Davis replied, "For your conduct when on board the Echo" His brother, whom the prosecutor had never seen before, then said, "My name is William Davis, a surgeon in the navy, who wrote to you at the time, for your d—d, infernal, rascally, villainous conduct towards my brother, a poor unfriended midshipman as you supposed him. You are a d—d rascal and a d—d villain. My brother shall fight you directly, and I will stand by him to see the last drop of your blood split." At this time the prosecutor was going towards home, and the defendants were following him. When they turned into Brook-lane, Wm. Davis said, "I have been a d—d long time buffeting about in the d—d blackguard service, and I know you all too well; you are a set of d—d rascals, and I would put a halter round your necks, and hang one half of you." The defendant, Cha. Davis then desired his brother to take the Lady's arm, and he would walk after, and converse with the prosecutor. The Surgeon did in consequence take the Lady's arm, and the Lieutenant walked with the prosecutor. Their conversation was rational and cool. The Surgeon's observations were most approbious—he did nothing but abuse the service. When the prosecutor came to the door of his house, they all went in together. The Lieutenant, Surgeon, & witness were into a room separate from that in which Mrs. Perceval and her sister were. The Surgeon said, addressing his brother, "Now, Charles, you must accept of nothing but a written apology from him; and if he don't give it you, you shall fight him directly, for he is a d—d rascal."—The Lieutenant then asked the prosecutor, would he give him an apology. The prosecutor answered, No!" The Lieutenant then said, "If you don't I will post you in every coffee-house in London. William Davis then asked the prosecutor, "will you fight my brother?" The prosecutor replied, "I will do nothing hastily." "No, by G—d," exclaimed William, "you are afraid;" with much more abuse. The prosecutor said to Charles Davis, "In the course of conversation, coming home, I referred you to Mr Cock, the Surgeon of the Echo, observing that if he should say, that my conduct had been in any way infamous or improper, I would make a concession for it; but from yours and from your brother's conduct this day, I retract every thing I have said, and will make no concession whatever"—They then departed, the Lieutenant swearing that he would have satisfaction.

Mr Denman, for the defendant, was proceeding to cross-examine the prosecutor, when

Lord Ellenborough said, Does your case, Mr. Denman, go to a denial of words? If it does not, your defence had better be reserved on affidavits in mitigation of punishment. There must be a verdict of Guilty.

FRANKFORT JOURNALS.

ROME,—18TH NOVEMBER.

It is mentioned in the Ratisbon Gazette of the 30th of October, in that of Vienna, of the 31st of the same month, as well as in the other German papers, that permission has been asked of the Holy Father, to celebrate the jubilee of Lauther in the Chapel sof that persuation, at this place, three centuries having elapsed since the promulgation of Lutheranism) that it has been granted & that the Holy Father has declared, that it is far from him to oppose Christian toleration.

We can asure our readers, that the demand for celebrating the jubilee in the chapels, (which do not exist in Rome) as well as the answer of the Holy Father, are merely the invention of some news mongers.

MADRID,—16TH NOVEMBER.

A dispatch from the commanding officer of the forces in Camp near St. Roch dated the 10th instant, announces that the Algerine squadron sailed out of the straits of Gibraltar with a strong easterly wind which would soon set them far from the shores of the Peninsula.

They are very busy at Cadiz in equiping transports for 3,500 men, destined for our possession on the other side of the water.

It is reported that the Queen is pregnant, the confirmation of this is devoutly wished by all parties.

His Majesty's Consul at Algiers announces that on the 7th and 8th of last month, two Spanish Ships were brought in to the Port, having been captured by Corsairs belonging to this place, on pretext, of not answering the signals, made to them, having been examined by the proper authorities, they were immediately set at liberty, and every thing restored to them, even to some biscuit, that had been eaten up by these pirates. the Day, has testified a great deal of uneasiness on account of this affair.

PARIS,—30TH NOVEMBER.

Monsiur Chapuis, Member of the Council of five hundred, of the Legislature, and of the chamber of Deputy's in 1814, died the day before yesterday. he was remarked in all the assemblies for the wisdom and moderation of his principles and opinions.

FRANKFORT JOURNAL.

27TH JANUARY 1818.

LONDON 16TH JANUARY.

We have already announced, from the Madrid Gazette the Capture of Mina with twenty five of his partizans and the dispersion of his detachment composed of about 200. The fate of individuals, taken with arms in their hands fighting against the exsisting Government, is not matter of much doubt, but we have not yet heard for certain, that Mina has been executed nevertheless we understand officially that all adventurers of whatever nation, that have been taken with Mina, are considered as incendiaries traitors and promoters of the revolt against the King of Spain and his constitued authorities in Mexico. This surprizes no one but it is from motives of humanity that we announce it, that Englishmen should know before they embark in such an undertaking that they will receive no asistance from their own Government.

CONSTANTINOPLE,—10TH DEC.

Notwithstanding the new Dey of Algiers, was chosen without the consent of the Porte, and was only raised to that dignity by the rebels, it appears nevertheless that the Sultan, has granted him the investature and they are already preparing to send to Algiers, the sword the pelisse and other marks of honour, necessary for that ceremony.

Government have received the notification of the peace concluded between Paris and Algiers.

LONDON,—16TH JANUARY.

The Prince Vormiesky, and the General Count Ojarowsky, who are charged with a letter of condolance from the Emperor of Russia, to the Prince Regent arrived at Brighton on the 12th, after having performed their mission, they set of for Came on the 14th to perform a similar one, to Prince Leopold, they returned to Brighton on this day.

The Baron of Steinbold charged with a similar office on the part of the King of Sweden, arrived at Brighton on the same day.

FINE ARTS.

A lecture was delivered on Friday morning to the Students of the Royal Academy, by their President Mr. West. It consisted of observations on the principles of colour, and one the application of those principles to the art of painting. Mr. West began by observing, that light is the course of colour, and that the colour of the rainbow are to be considered as a rule for the distribution of colours in a picture. In order more clearly to express his idea, the venerable President exhibited a painting which he had executed for the occasion, containing the representation of two globes one of which was colourless, and the other inted with the prismatic colours. On the former he pointed out the existence of central light, shade, and reflection, of which all natural objects partake, as they are all in some degree round. By the second, he explained dow the colours of the rainbow expressed the different degrees of light, halftint, ane reflection; and snowed how perfectly well the arrangement of these colours was adapted to the purposes of painting. Considered in this light, he maintained that the Cartoons of Raphael are among the finest specimens of composition of colour, and referred particularly to the Charge to Peter, Paul preaching at Athens, and Elymas struck blind, as proofs of that painter's attention to the principles of colour which he had here laid down. Titian did not understand the true arrangement of colour until he visited Rome in an advanced period of his life, and after Raphael had fixed it on unerring principles.

Mr. West then reminded the students of the great advantages they possessed in the Elgin marbles and the Cartoons of Raphael; and after advising them to attend to the cultivation of their minds as much as to the attainment of facility in manual execution, concluded his lecture by expressing his intention of publishing, at some future period, a more full and minute explanation of the principles he had thus slightly indicated.

The biennal distribution of the medals offered to the students most successful in architecture, painting, sculpture, and drawing, took place on Wednesday evening last, at the Royal Academy.

The prizes were delivered by Mr. West, in the following order:—

IN ARCHITECTURE.—To Mr. Smith, for an original Design of the Academy of Arts, the gold medal. To Mr. [illegible] Mr. Smirke, a silver medal each, for Designs [illegible]

IN PAINTING.—Mr. R. Carruthers [illegible] the first silver medal, for his copy from the Holy Family, by Corregio; and Mr. Wyatt, the second, for the copy of the same charming and inimitable picture, the property of Earl Grosvenor. Of the original gem it is related;—To highly did Sir Joshua Reynolds prize it, as to say he would cheerfully give all his won pictures for it.

IN SCULPTURE.—Mr. Scoular received the gold medal for an Original Conposition of the Judgment of Paris Mr. Hefferman and Mr. Scoular received the first and second medals for Models from a Living Figure; and Mr. Bonomi and Mr. Garrard, for Models from the Antique. Mr. C. G. Chrtstmas received the first, and Mr. W. Ross the second medal, for Drawings from the Life; and Mr. Behness and Mr. Edwards the same, for Drawing from the Antique.

Though two historical paintings were this year presented for the gold medal, neither was considered of sufficient merit to obtain it. In each of the classes, excepting those of the gold medals, three medals are offered acording to the different degrees of excellence in the productions, but not more than two were this year delivered in any of those classes.

HAYMARKET.—*Teasing Made Easy* and *The Actor of All Work* continue to be repeated here every night with increased success. Last night the musical entertainment of the *Waterman* was added to them, and contributed to enliven the evening. Mr. DURUSET, as *Tom Tug*, sung "*Have you not heard of a jolly young Waterman,*" and his other songs, in a fine tone of voice, and with appropriate effect. He also played the part of the honest kind-hearted English sailor-lad with a good deal of truth and feeling. Miss MATTHEWS, his sweetheart, was as lively and insinuating as usual, and flirted very provokingly

b etween honest *Tom*, and her foolish, conceited, fine-spoken lover, *Robin*, the gardener (RUSSEL), who seemed in his person a large *bouquet*, and his brain a bed of marigolds and tulips. WATKINSON acted old *Bundle*, the unfortunate hen-pecked husband, very well; and Mrs. DAVENPORT, as the authoritative, genteel, commanding Mrs. *Bundle*, was irresistible. She is as big & formidable in her airs as a turkey-cock. Indeed, in these characters she is one of the best actresses we have on the stage. The piece went off very well, and we hope will be repeated, both for its own sake and that of the music, several of the songs in it being old and well-known favourites.

GERMAN QUEBUS.--An order of the day published at Cassell, on the 12th of last month, directs, that on and after the 22d of November, all the troops of the Electorate shall wear queus 15 inches long, in pursuance of the ordanance of the 2d of September, 1787. The serjeants are to carry the measure of the queu as a string to their canes—for the good of the service.—(*Gazette of Cassell.*)

(Continuation of Mr. Hones Trial.)

of the Court should not be consumed improperly; any other motive I connot have.

Mr. Hone said that no person could be more anxious than himself to save the time of his Lordship and of the jury. If the Attorney-General had asked him, he would have admited the publication of the work in order to save time; but if he were prevented from going on with what he had begun to state, it would disarrange the whole of his defence. He brought forward his arguments in the best way he could and he hoped for the indulgence of the Court. He would very briefly state what he saw of the mode of striking juries. The Master of the Crown-office took the book in his hand, and puting his pen between the leaves, selected the name that appeared against the pen. The Master struck 3 juries for him in this way; but when he the defendent) was leaving the office he could not help observing, that out of 144 persons, there were only two whose names he had never heard of before—he who had lived in London all his life, and had been actively engaged. One of them was Mr. Sharpe, and he only knew his name as a member of the House of Commons. When, therefore, he saw those names he began to reflect whether the Master had struck the juries from a proper list; and Mr. Pearson, his Attorney, conceiving that it was not a proper book, he (the defendant) afterwards sent a solemn protest to the Master of the Crown-office, when he knew Mr. Litchfield, the solicitor of the Treasury, would be present, against those juries; and the result was that the Crown abandoned special juries; Mr. Litchfield, waved the, three juries which had been struck in his case. The Crown consented to his discharge on his own recognizance. Three weeks ago these informations were revived, and notice given of it ou juries; and of this trial. He attended at the Crown-office, and he was glad to find that a new book of good juryman was coming down to the office. He was told that a book containing the names of 8,000 persons in London would be sent down. The book came down, and the Master chuse the juries as before but he did not take names against which his pen struck.

Mr. justice Abbott.-I really cannot see how this bears, upon the case. I shall not discharge my own duty if I suffer you to proceed. I am unwilling to interfere, and prevent defendant from stating any thing that bears upon his case. but I cannot see the least bearing in what you are now stating.

Mr. Hone could assure his Lordship that he would not say any thing disrespectful to the Court, but he thought the point most important, and he hoped he should be allowed to proceed.

A jury man said, he also thought it might be material, on account of the notice which the public prints had taken of this subject. The defendant, therefore, should have an opportunity of stating the facts truly.

Mr. justice Abbott regretted that the public prints should agitate these matters previous to trial. As one of the gentlemen of the jury, however, wished to hear some explanation, the defendant might proceed.

Mr. Hone resumed—He had observed, that the Master did not take the name against which his pen struck, and assigned no reason for taking the name of Webb in the place of Moxon. While he was pricking the jury, the defendant said, he could not see the name he took. The Master then stated, that as there was so much cavil about it, he should nominate the jury as he thought proper. He then opened the book, the Solicitor to the Treasary standing at the right hand, and Mr. Hall, assistant solicitor, standing on the left, and these two could see all the names. The Master went page after page selecting the jury, sometimes he gave four names in succession without turning over a leaf, at others he went over seven, eight, ten, or a dozen pages, regularly examining every page before he gave a name. In our instance he want over 25 pages in another 36 pages, without giving out a name. The defendant entered a protest against this mode of proceeding. He made an affidavit of the facts, and on a motion to the Court put it in. The Court decided (and to him it appeared the most extraordinary decision that ever was) that the Master was not bound to pnt the pen in his book. Nay, Lord Ellenborough, in the presence of Mr. Justice Abbott, said, that if the Master gave the defendant names in tfiat way, it would be giving a jury by lot, and that he was bound to select such persons as he thought proper. The defendant could oppose nothing to that, except that it appeared to be an unfair mode. He did not think that it ever was in the contemplation of law that the Crown should select such persons as it chose. Under that impression he left the Court with what he conceived to be great injustice. The judges all said, that to nominate meant to selcct. Now he found that the Master of the Crown-office was nominated to the Crown by the Court, that it to say, the Court nominated four or five persons to the Crown, who selected one of them to fill the office. Here, then, the Court nominated, and the Crown selected, so that nomination was not, in fact, selection, He now came to his trial, and it was perfectly immaterial to him of what opinion the jury were, satisfied as he was that they would return a true verdict. He had a very serious impression upon his mind of what his situation would be if a verdict went egainst him. In that case he ffrmly believed that he should never return to his family from that Court. The Attorney General was entitled to a reply; and though the learned gentleman had great courtesy, he could not expect him to wave that right. It he would, the defendant would engage to conclude in 10 minutes. He did not see say disposition of this kind, and he would therefore proceed. He sheuld state nothing that was new beeause he knew nothing that was uew. He had his books about him, and it was from them that he must draw his defence. They had been the solace of his life; and as to one of Mr. Jones's little rooms is the Bench, nhere he had enjoyed a delightful view of the Surry hills, they would afford him great consolation there, but his mind must be much distracted by the sufferings of his family. he know no dietinetion between public and private life. Men should be consistent in their conduct; and he had endeavoured so to school his mind that he might give an ezplanation of every act of his life. It he had ever done an injury to any one, it was by accident, and not by design; and, though some persons had lost money by him, there was not one who would say, that he did not entertain a respect for him [the defendant]. From being a book-dealer he became a bookseller; and what was very unfortunate, he was too much attached to his books to part with them. He had a wife and seven children, and had latterly employed himself in writing for their support. As to parodies, they were as old, at least, as the invention of printing; and he never heard of a prosecution for a parody, either a religions parody or any other. There were two kinds of parodies; one in which a man might convey ludicrous or ridicnlous ideas relative to some other subject; the other, where it was meant to ridicule the thing parodied. The latter was not the case here, and therefore he had not brought religion into contempt. It was remarkable that in October last a most singular parody was inserted in the Edinburgh Magazine, which was published by Mr. Blackwood. The parody was written with a great deal of ability, and it was impossible but that the authors most have heard of this prosecution. The parody was made on a certain chapter of Ezekiel, and was introduced by a preface, stating that is was a translation of a Chaldee manuscript preserved in the great library at Paris. There was a key to the parody which furnished the names of the persons described in it. The key was not published, but he had obtained a copy of it. Mr. Blackwood is telling his own story; and the two cherubims were Mr. Cleghorn, a farmer, and Mr. Pringle, a Schoolmaster, who had been engaged with him as editors of a former magazine; the "crafty man" was Mr. Constable; and the work that "ruled the nation" was "The Edinburgh Review." The defendant then read a long extract from the parody, of which the following is a specimen:—

"Now, in these days, there lived also a man who was crafty in counsel, and cunning in all manner of working: and I beheld the man, and he was comely and well favoured, and he had a notable horn in his forehead where with he ruled the nations. And I saw the horn, that it had eyes, and a mouth speaking great things, and it magnified itself even to the Prince of the Host, and it cast down the truth to the ground, and it grew and prospered. And when this man saw the book, and beheld the things that were in the book, he was troubled in spirit, and much cast down. And he said unto himself, why stand I idle here, and why do I not bestir myself? Lo! this book shall become a devouring sword in the hand of mine adversary, and with it will he root up or loosen the horn' that is in my forehead, and the hope of my gains shall perish from the face of the earth. And he hated the book, and the two beasts that had put words into the book, for he judged according to the reports of men; never the less, the man was crafty in counsel, and more cunning than his fellows. And he said to the two beasts, come yet and put your breast under the shadow of my wings, and we will destroy the man whose name is as ebony, and his book."

He observed, that Mr. Blackwood was much respected by a great number of persons.

Mr. Justice Abbott said, he could not think their respect could be increased by such a publication. He must express his disapprobation of it, and at the same time observed, that the defendant by quoting it was only defending one offence by another.

The Attorney-General said, he had been thinking for the last few minutes where a person in his situation could interrupt a defendant. He now rose to make an objection in point of law. The defendant was stating certain facts of previous publications, and a question might arise as to the proof of them. The same objection applied to the legality of his statement. The defendant had no more right to state any previous libel by way of parody, than a person charged with obscenity had of bringing volumes on the table and exhibiting them in his defence, The defendant had no right to be stating, and so to be publishing, things which had better remain on the shelves in a bookseller's shop than be in the hands of the pubiic.

Mr. Hone said, that the Attorney General called this parody a libel, but it was not a libel till a jury had found it to be so. His was not a libel, or why did he stand there to defend it? In taking this course of defence, he did not take it as a selection of modes; it was his only mode. He had so intention to fend forth any offensive publication to the world, but merely to defend himself. When he heard that his own parodies had given pain to some minds, he was sorry for it. This sort of writing was familiar to him from his course of reading. This parody, called Wilkes's Catechism, was published by him on the 14th of Febuary, and on the 22d he stopt the sale of the other pamphlets. He should adduce evidence to shew that this fort of writing had never been prosecuted. He then held in his hand a little publication drawn up by the late Dr. Lettisom, showing the effects of temperance and intemperance, by diverging lines, as a man gets from strong beer to water, and from water to liquor. He took this as a popular mode of conveying instruction with preservation of health, and had no intention to ridicule the thermometer on the plan of which it was formed. He (the defendant) knew there were some most excellent persons who occationally made applications of the Scripture in a way which they would not do in the pulpit. In 1518 a parody of the first verse of the first psalm was written by a man whom every individual in this Court would esteem—a man to whom we were indebted for liberty of consicience, and finally for all the blessings of the Reformation itself—he meant Martin Luther. In the first volume of Jortin's Life of Erasmus, page 117, the following parody, to which he had alluded, appeared: "Blessed is the man that hath not walked in the way of the Sacramentariams, nor sat in the seat of the Zninglians, or followed the counsel of the Zurichers." Would any man say that Martin Luther was a blasphemer? and he was a parodist as well as William Hone. But parodies had been published even in the pulpit. He had then in his hand a parody on the Lord's Prayer delivered in the pulpit by Dr. John Boyce, Dean of Canterbury, 1613, and which was afterwards inserted in a folio volume of his works which he published. He stated, that he gained great applause by preaching on that occasion, which occurred on the 5th of November, 1600. The parody ran in these wards: "Our Pope, which art in Rome, hellish be thy name, give as this day our cup in the Lord's supper," and so on.

Mr. Justice Abbott thought it better that the defendant should not read any more of this parody: it could only shock the ears of well-disposed and religious persons; and he must again repeat, that the law did not allow one offence to be vindicated by another. He wished the defendant would not read such things.

Mr. Hone.—My Lord, your Lordship's observation is in the very spirit of what Pope Leo X. said to Martin Luther—"For God's sake don't say a word about the indulgences," thus precluding him from mentioning the very thing in dispute.

The next book he should refer to was a volume of sermons by Bishop Latimer, in which there was one illustrated by a game of cards. He recollected to have seen an old book of sermons with a wooden cut, in which the clergyman was represented holding out a card in his hand from the pulpit. He had no doubt but that wooden cut was a portrait of the Bishop preaching the very sermon to which he was about to call the attention of the jury. Let it be recollected that the author of this sermon was the great Latimer, who suffered for the truth. Would any one venture to say that he meant to ridicule religion? Many of the sermons were preached before the King and the Privy Council: that to which

he referred was the 64th and entitled, "The first of two sermons of the Card, preached at Cambridge, in Advent, 1526." The Rev. Bishop says, "And because I cannot declare Christ's rule unto you at one time as it ought to be done, I will apply myself according to your custom at this time of Christmas. I will, as I said, declare unto you Christ's rule, but that shall be in Christ's card, wherein you shall perceive Christ's rule. The game that we will play at shall be the triumph [this word triumph, said Mr. Hone, is what we now call trump which is a corruption of the original term which, if it be well played at, he that dealeth shall win, and standers & lookers on shall do the same; insomuch that there is no man that is willing to play at this triumph with these cards but they shall be all winners and no losers; let, therefore, every Chistian man and woman play at these cards, that they may have and, obtain the triumph. You must mark, also, that the triumph must apply to fetch home unto him all the other cards, whatsoever suit they be of, Now then take you this first card, which must appear & be showed unto you as followeth: —You have heard what was spoken to men of the old law—"Thou shall not kill; whosoever shall kill, shall be in danger of judgement; and whosoever shall say unto his neighbour rakra (that is to say, brainless! or any other word of rebuke) shall be in danger of a council; and whosoever shalt say unto his neighbour fooq, shall be in danger of Hell fire." This card was made and spoken by Christ himself. He would not take up the time of the Court by reading the whole of what the Reverend Prelate had said, but would confine himself to a passage where he described bad passions under the name of Turks. "These evil-disposed affections and sensualities in us are allways contrary to our salvation. What shall we do now or imagine to thrust down these Turks, and to subdue them? It is a great ignominy and shame for a Christian man to be bound and subject unto a Turk, Nay, it shall not be so, we will first cast a triumph [here the word trump is used] in their way, and play with them at cards who shall have the better. Let us play, therefore, on this fashion with this card. Whensoever it shall happen these foul passions and Turks shall rise in our stomachs against our brother or neighbour, either for unkind words, injuries, or wrongs which they have done unto us contrary unto our mind, straightways let us call unto our remembrance and speak that question unto ourselves." Who art thou? The Bishop had taken his text from John 1. 9. And this is the record of John, when the Jews sent Prieste and Levites from Jerusslem to ask him. Who art thou? in the course of the sermon; the therefore, this question Who art thou? is often introduced. The answer (continues the bishop) is, I am a Christian man. Then further we must say to ourselves—What required Christ of a Chrastian man?—Now turnup your trump, your heart (hearts is trump, as I said before); and cast your trump your heart; on this card, and upon this card you shall learn what Christ requireth of a Christian man: not to be angry or moved to wrath. against his neighbour in mind, countenance, or otherwise, by word or deed. Then take up this card with your heart, and lay them together; that done; you have won the game of the Turk, whereby you have defaced and overcome by true and lawful play." As he said before he was confident that the wooden cut he had seen in the old book of sermons represented the Bishop in the act of holding up the card referred to. He had introduced this extract from Bishop Latimer to show, that the most pious men frequently resorted to means of illustrating even sacred things in a way which others might consider very extraordinary. He was aware that many worthy men condemned parodies, but it was not his business to enlogize his or any other parody; it was sufficient to show, that the practice of composing them, had existed, and had been followed by the most venerable and respected characters this country ever produced. He should now turn to that celebrated collection, the Harleian Miscellany, in the second of which, 8vo. edition, was an article entitled "The Plague at Westminster, or an order for the visitation of a sick Parliament, grievously troubled with a new disease, called the corruption of their members. The person visited are, the Earl of Suffolk, the Earl of Lincoln, Lord Rudson, the Earl of Middlesex, the Lord Barkley, the Lord Willoughby, the Lord Maynard, Sir John Maynard, Master Glyn, Recorder of London; with a form of prayer, and other rites and ceremonies, to be used for their recovery? strictly commanded to be used in all churches, chapels, and congregations, throughout his Majesty's three kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland. Printed V. V. in the year 1647, quarto, containing 6 pages. Let all the long abused people of this kingdom speedily repair for the remedy of all their grievences to the high place at Westminster; and soon as entered into the Lord's house let them reverently kneel down upon their bare knees, and say this new prayer and exhortation following: "O Almighty and everlasting Lords, we acknowledge and confess from the bottom of our hearts, that you have most justly plagued us these full seven years for our manifold sins and iniquities. For as much as we have not rebelled against you, but against the king, our most gracious Lord, to the abundant sorrow of our relenting hearts, to whose empty chair we now bow in all reverence, in token of our duty and obedience. For we kuow too well (O, Lords) understand that we have grievously sinned, which hath made your honours give us, as spoil unto robbers, viz your committees, sequestrators, excisemen, and pursuivants," &c. The parties are then desired, if they find no redress, to turn to the House of Commons; after which, this direction follows —"Here let all the people sing Ps43. Judge and revenge, &c.; and then facing about to Henry VII's Chapel, let all the people rehearse the articles of their new reformed faith, and after say as follows."—The passage thus directed to be said, and the whole article concludes thus;—"We beseech ye by all these, pray against the plaguy diseases your hypocrisy hath brought upon the two Houses of Parliament and the whole kingdom, by heresy, poverty, impeachments, banishments, and the like, amen. then let the people sing the 41st Psalm, and so depart" He had already proved to the Court and jury that eminent and pious divines had been in the habit of approving and writing parodies. He should now show them, that species of composition had also been sanctioned by the approbation of eminent lawvers. In a collection of tracts, by the great Lord Somers, there is a parody commencing thus:—"Ecce!—The new Testament of our Lord, and Saviours, the House of our Lords and Saviours, the House of Commons, and the Supreme Council at Windsor. Newly translated out of their own heathenish Greek ordinances, with their former proceedings; diligently compased and revised, and appointed to be read in all conventicles. Chap. I The Genealogy of the Parliament from the year 1640 to this present 1648. The conception of their brain, by the influence of the Devil; and born of Hell and Damnation, when they were espoused to Virtue.. 1st The book of the Generation of John Pim, the son o Judas, the son of Belzebub. 2. Pim begat a Parliament, a Parliament begat Showd, begat Hazelrig, and Hazelrig begat Hollis 3. Hollis begat Hotham, Hotham begat Martin, and Martin begat Corbet; and so on the aritcle goes parodying their hose of the genealogy of Christ as given in the first chapter of Mathew. It is afterwards in the 13th verse stated, that King Charles being a just man, and not willing to have his people ruinated was minded to dissolve them 14 But while he thought ou these things, behold an angel of darkness appeared to him, saying. King Charles, these men intend nothing but thine and the kingdom's good therefore, fear not to give them this power, for what they now undertake is of the Holy Ghost. 15 And they shall bring forth a son, and shall call his name *Reformation*, he shall save the people from their sins. 16 Now all this was done that it might be fullfilled which was spoken long ago in the prophesy.—*Owtwell Bais.*" Then follows the 2d. chapter, which is also a close parody on the 2d chapter of Matthew. The 3d chapter of Matthew, is parodied by an application to Saltmarsh & Dell, two noted preachers of those times. It commences thus, in those days came Saltmarsh the Annomian, & Dell the Independent, and preached to the citizens of London." The 4th chapter is a parody on the temptations of Christ. He would read only a few passages:—"1st Then was King Charles permited by God to be tempted by his Parliament with unrea unable propositions many days. 2d And when Pembroke the Temptër came unto him, he sad, if thou will still be King of Great Britain thou must set thy hand to these propositions. From that time there was a deadly war between the King and his Parliament, with an equal concern on both sides, 10. And his fame went through all the quarters of England, the people bringing unto him all such as were diseased with the evil, and he healed them. 11. And there followed him great multudes of his people from Kent, from Staffordshire, and from beyond Tyne." Mr. Hone then quoted some verses from a work entitled "Political Merriment; or, Truth told to some Tune." He next read from the Rev. Mark Nobles's continuation of Granger's Biographical History of England, the following verses writen respecting Dr. Burnet, the author of the Theory of the Earth:—

A dean and prebendary
Had once a new vagary;
And were a doleful strife, sir,
Who led the better life, sir,
  And was the better man.
  And was the better, man
The dean he said, that truly,
Since Bluff was so unruly,
He'd prove it to his face
That he had [redacted]
  And [redacted]
When [redacted]
And [redacted]
Since [redacted]
  And more by two than he sir;
    For he had got but one, &c.
Mow while these twc were raging,
And in dispute engaging.
The Mastee of the CHARTER,
Said both had caught a tartar;
  For gods, sir, there were none, &c.
That all the books of Moses
Where nothing but supposes;
That he deserv'd rebuke, sir;
Who wrote the Pentateuch, sir;
  Twas nothing but a sham,
  Twas nothing but a sham.
That as for father Adam,
With Mr. Eve, his madam,
And what the serpent spoke, sir,
Twas nothnig but a joke, sir,
  And well invented flam, &c.
Thus, in this battle royal,
As none would take demial,
The dame for whom they strove, sir,
Could neither of them love, sir,
  Since all had given offence, &c.
She therefore, slily wairing,
Left all three fouls a prating;
And being in a fright, sir,
Religion took her flight, sir,
  And ne'et was heard of since, &c.

The next work to which Mr. Hone called the attention of the jury was a small volume purporting to be translated from the French of Father La Chaise. It was a parody intended to satirize Lewis XIV. He was asked. Whose child are you? And answered, That he was begotten by Cardinal Richelieu on the body of Ann of Austria. He was then made to lament his breach of faith with the Hugonots. The whole was a gross libel on the King of France, but no ridicule of the Holy Scriptures. The next work to which he should allude was the Fair Circassian, stated to be written by a Gentleman Commoner of Oxford. The author was known to be the Rev. Mr. Croxal the translator of Æsop. It was a very free parody on the Canticles; he held it in his hand, but he did not think it fit to be publicly read. He should now refer to a work intitled the Champion, published in 1741. It was a periodical publication, and in it he found the following parody:—

"Verse 5. The triumph of the wicked is short and the joy of the hypocrite but for a moment.

"This is evident in the case of the children of Israel, who were formerly oppressed with the Egyptian task-masters; those miscreants, with *Pharaoh* at their head, (like *Colossus*) afflicted the poor *Israelites* with their burdens, and built for *Pharaoh* Treasure Cities. Prihom, and Ruamses. But short was the triumph of the wicked. The *Israelites* were delivered, and *Pharaoh* with his host of excising task masters thrown into the Red Sea.

"Remember, this O *Pharaoh* of N—l—lk! —thou who as Benjamin has raven'd like a wolf, in the morning hast devoured the prey, and at night divided the spoil. *Gen.* xlix. 17.

"6 Though his excellency mount up to the heavens, and his head reach unto the clouds.

"This is to say, however set forth in a preamble.

"7. Yet he shall perish for ever like his own dung, they which have seen him shall say, where is he?

"*Ainsi soit il?*

8. He shall fly away as a dream, and shall not be found; Yea, he shall be chased away as a vision of the night. *Amen,*

9. The eye also which saw him, shall see him no more; neither shall his place any more behold him."

In the foundling Hospital for wit, is a paper, entitled "Lessons of the Day, 1st and 2d Book of Preferment, &c." He should trouble the jury with a few extracts from it. The 1st lesson here beginneth the 1st chapter of Book preferment:—

"1. Now it came to pass in the 15th year of the reign of *George* the King, in the 2d month, on the 10 day of the month at even, that a deep sleep came upon me, the visions of the night possessed my spirits: I dreamed, and behold *Robert*, the minister, came in unto the King, and sought him saying:—

"2. O King live for ever! Let thy throne be established from generation to Generation! But behold now the power which thou gavest unto thy servant is at an end, the *Chippenham* election is lost & the enemies of thy servaut triumph over him.

"3. Wherefore, now, I pray thee, if I have found favour in thy sight, suffer thy servant to [redacted] peace, that my [redacted] assembly of the people, and went up [redacted] ctuary, and was safe."

"SECOND LESSON—Now these are the generations of those that sought preferment.

"2. Twenty years they sought preferment, and found it not: yea, twenty years they wanderted in the wilderness.

"3. Twenty years they sought them places; but they found no resting place for the sole of their foot.

"4. And lo! it came to pass in the days of George the King, that they said amongst themselves Go to, let us get ourselves places that it may be well with us, our wives, and our little ones.

"5. And these are the names of the men that have gotten themselves places in this their day, &c."

And again, "The evening was warm, and the river smooth, and the melody of instruments was, heard upon the waters, and I said, Lo! now I will go to Vauxhall. So I took a companion and the voyage pleased me. And it came to pass, "I sailed by Lambeth. the Palace of the High Priest, I asked of the man that was with me, saying is this Prelate alive or dead; And he answered and said, our friend *sleepeth.* So I came to Vauxhall. * * * And I said unto mine eye go to now and examine every part &c. Then I beheld a drawer, and he looked wistfully upon me, and his countenance said Sit down; and I said Go now, fetch me savourmeats, such as my soul loveth; and he straighty way went to fetch them. And I said unto him, asked I not for beef? wherefore then didst thou bring me parsley? Run now quickly and bring me wine, that I may drink, and my heart may cheer me: for as to what beef thou brought

test me, I wot not what is become of it. Now the wine was an abomination unto me; nevertheless I drank. for I said, 'Lest peradventure, I should faint by the way,'" &c. The next book to which he should call their attention was one the circulation of which had been very great. It was composed of the Papers published by the association for preserving Liberty and Property against Republicans and Levellers, which met at the Crown and Anchor, in the Strand. It was entitled the British Freeholder's Political Creed.

"Q. Who are you!

"A. I am a freeholder of Great Britain.

"Q. What privilege enjoyest thou by being a freeholder of Great Britain? I am a greater man, in my civil capacity, than the greatest subject of an arbitrary prince, because I am governed by *laws*; and my life, my liberty, and my property cannot be taken from me but according to those laws, I am a free man.

"Q. Who gave thee this liberty;

"A. No man gave it me; it is inherent, and was preserved to me, when lost to the greatest part of mankind, by the wisdom of God, and the valour of my ancestors, freeholders of this realm.

"Q. Will thou stand fast in this liberty, whereunto thou art born and intitled by the laws of thy country;

"A. Yes, verily, by God's grace, I will."

A well-known character, Mr. John Reeves was the chairman and founder of this society. In one of his publications he (the defendant) had stated that Mr. R. was the publisher of a, parody on the Catechism. Now Mr. R. was a very loyal man. He meant loyal in a different sense from his own loyalty, for in respect and obedience to the laws he yielded to no man. But M. Reeves has got something for his loyal—ty something to make him sit easy. He is the printer of the Prayer Book, to which he has written an introduction with an address to the Queen. There is an anecdote connected with Mr. Reeves which he should wish to state. Mr. Reeves called at his (the defendant's) shop, in consequence of the statement respecting his publication of a parody on the Catechism. He then declared, that his Majesty's Minister had nothing to do with the establishment of the society at the Crown and Anchor. He therefore, took this opportunity of publicly repeating what Mr. Reeves had said; but he himself knew something respecting the institution of that society which he should take the opportunity of stating on another occasion. The papers relative to the West-minster election of 1784 are published in a quarto volume. There are among them a great number of scriptural parodies, from which he should select only the following, entitled, "Fox."

"Again the sons of Judas assemble themselves together at the hotel in the [redacted] before the I[redacted]

[redacted] Envy, hast thou [redacted] vant Fox, that there is none like him upon the earth, a perfect and an upright man, one that revereth me and escheweth evil? and still he holdeth his integrity, although thou movest against him to destroy him, without a cause. Then Envy said, skin for skin, yea, all that a man hath will he give for a majority. But put forth thy hand and touch him, and he will curse thee to thy face. And Truth said unto Envy, behold, he is in thy hand, but spare his election. So Envy went forth from the presence of Truth, and raised up a majority against Fox of 318 men. Then Insinuation said unto Fox, Dost thou still retain thy perseverance? Curse the poll and decline. But Fox answered and said, thou speakest as one of the foolish sisters speaketh: my cause is just, and I will persevere. And in all these things, Fox sinned not." In the "Humorous Magazine" there was a parody on the Te Deum, and a paper in ridicule of the Coxheath Camp. He must now refer to that well-known book. "The Chronicle of the Kings of England, from the Norman Conquest to the present time," written, as set forth in the preface, by Nathan Ben Sadi. He should beg leave to read some passages from it as examples of parody.

Now it came to pass in the year one thousand sixty and six, in the month of Sept. on the eight day of the month, that William of Normandy, surnamed the Bastard, landed in England, and pitched his tent in a field near the town of Hastings. Then Harold the King, attended by all his nobles, came forth to meet him with a numerous army, and gave him battle: and it was fought from the rising of the sun even to the going down of the same. But Harold was slain by an arrow shot into his brains, and his army was routed with exceeding great slaughter."

"Elizabeth.—Now Elizabeth was twenty and five years old when she begun to reign, and she reigned over England forty and four years, four months, and seven days, and her mother's name was Anna Bullen. And she chose unto herself wise and able Ministers, and governed her kingdom with power and great glory.

"The sea also was subject unto her, and she reigned on the ocean with a mighty hand.

"Her Admirals compassed the world about, and brought her home treasures from the uttermost parts of the earth.

"The glory of England she advanced to its height, and all the Princes of the earth sought her love: her love was fixed on the happiness of her people, and would not be divided. The era of learning was also in her reign, and the genius of wit shone bright in the land. Spencer and Shakespeare, Verulam and Sidney, Raleigh and Drake adorned the Court, & made her reign immortal. And woe unto you Spaniards woe unto you haughty usurpers of the American seas: for she came unto your armada as a whirlwind and as a tempest or thunder she overwhelmed you into the Sea.

"Wisdom and strength were in her right hand, and in her left were glory and wealth.

"She spake, and it was war, she waved her hand, and the nations dwelt in peace.

"Her Ministers were just and her counsellors were sage; her captains were bold, and her maids of honour ate beef steaks for their breakfast.

"And Elizabeth slept with her fathers. and was buried in the chapel of King Henry VII. and James of Scotland reigned in her stead.

"James I. And Jamie thought himself a bonny King, and a mickle wise mon; howbeit, he was a fool and a pedant.

"But the spirit of flattery went forth in the land and the great men and the bishops offered incense unto him; saying, O most sacred King! thou art wiser than the children of men; thou speakest by the spirit of God; there has been none equal to thee before thee; neither will any rise after thee like unto thee.

"Thus they abused him daily with lying and fulsome adulation; and the ear of James was tickled therewith, and he was puffed up and thought himself wise; whereupon he began to dispute with the doctors, and to decide controversies, and to write books, and the world was undeceived."

The work has lately been continued down to the present time, with an allusion to the French revolution in the following manners.

And after those days a great and wonderful madness broke out about a people in France; [redacted]derful was it, that from being worshipping [redacted] they became in the twinkling of an [redacted]een-murderers, and all [redacted] guillotines could [redacted] prisons of [redacted] innocent victims; wherefore they drowned them in hundreds, and butchered them in thousands; and he who could invent the most speady method to destroy the human race, was accounted worthy of all honour. And every good man, and every virtuous woman, were obliged to fly out of the land, or to hide themselves in rocks and caves from the fury of Robespierre, and the infernal masters with whom he overspread the land. And they made the house of God a repository for the engines of their destruction and banished all the priests and religion from the land, and set up a w—e in its stead, to whom they gave the name of liberty and equality."

The next work he should quote from was one of great celebrity on account of the wit and genius displayed in its composition, and which was in the library of every gentleman who paid attention to the public affairs of the country—a work which was admired even by those who differed most from the politics it supported: he meant "The Rolliad." In that collection of curious pieces, the 3d edition of which, and that not the latest, I hold in my hand, there is one entitled, *Vive la Scrutiny*, to which he begged leave to call the attention of the jury. It related to the scrutiny on the celebrated Westminster election carried on in the vestry of St. Ann's Church, Soho. It is as follows: *Cross Gospel the First.*—But what says my good Lord Bishop of London to this same Westminster scrutiny—this daily combination of rites *sacred* and *profane*—ceremonies *religious and political* under his hallowed roof of St. Ann's Church, Soho? Should his Lordship be unacquainted with this curious process, let him know it is briefly this: At 10 o'clock the *High Bailiff* opens his inquisition for the *Perdition of Votes*, where he never fails to be honoured with a crowded audience, At 11 o'clock the *High Priest* mounts the rostrum in the church for the SALVATION OF SOULS without a single, body to attend him; even his corpulent worship the clerk, after the first introductory Amen, filing off to the vestry to lend a hand towards reaping a quicker harvest! the alternate vociferations from church to vestry, during the different services, were found to cross each other sometimes in responses so apposite, that a gentleman who writes short hand was induced to take down part of the blunder-medley dialogue of one day, which he here transcribes for general information, on a subject of such singular importance viz.

"High Bailiff.—[The high bailiff of that day you must know, said Mr. Hone, is represented as having been a very ignorant stupid man.]—I cannot see that *this here fellow* is a just vote.

"Curate.—In thy sight shall no man living be justified.

"Mr. Fox.—I despise the pitiful machinations of my opponents.

"Curate.—And with thy favourable kindness shalt thou defend us as with shield.

"Witness. He swore, d—n him if he did'nt give Fox a plumber.

"Clerk.—Good Lord, deliver us.

"Mr. Morgan.—I stand here as counsel for Sir Cecil Wray.

"Curate.—A general pestilence visited the land, and serpents and frogs defiled the holy temple.

"Mr. Phillips.—Mr. High Bailiff, the audacity of that fellow opposite to me would almost justify my chastiseing him in this sacred place, but I will content myself with rolling his heavy head in The Thames.

"Curate.—Give peace in our time, O Lord!

"Sir Cecil Wray.—I rise only to say thus much, that is concerning myself; though as the matter of myself, I don't care, Mr. High Bailiff, much about it.

"Mr. Fox.—*Hear! hear! hear!*

"Curate.—If thou shalt see the ass of him that hateth thee, lying under his burden, thou shalt surely help him.

"Sir Cevil Wray.—I trust,—I dare say,—at least I hope, I may venture to think—that my Right Honorable friend, I should say enemy,—fully comprehends what I have to say in my own defence.

Curate,—As for me, I am a worm, and no man; a very scorn of men. and the outcast of the people; fear and tremblings are come upon me, and a horrible dread overwhelmeth me!!!

"High-Bailiff.—As that *fellow there* says he did not vote for Fox, whom did he poll for?

"Curate,—Barrabbas! Now Barrabbas was a robber!

He should now quote a parody of the Lord's Prayer, which appeared in a public paper in the year 1807. (the *Oracle*). It ran thus:—"Our [redacted]-father, who art in Paris, cursed be thy [redacted]ame, thy kingdom be far from us, thy will be done neither in Heaven nor in earth. Here the Attorney General interfered, and the defendant remarked that the parody had appeared in a Government paper, edited, he believed, by Mr. Kerret.

The COURT.—Wherever it may have appeared, the publication was highly reprehensible—one instance of profaneness cannot excuse another.

Mr. Hone.—Certainly not; but if this mode of writing has been practised by dignitaries of the church, & by men high in the S—he humbly conceived that that circumstance might be some excuse for his having been the publisher of the trifle now charged as libellous. He solemnly declared, that he never had any idea of ridiculing religion, and that as soon as he was aware of the publication having given offence to same persons whose opinion he respected, however much he might differ with them on that point, he immediately stopped the sale. He even refused, after he had suspended the publication, to give a copy to an old friend; and gave such offence by that refusal, that his friend had scarcely spoken to him since. He persisted however, in allowing no copies to go out of his custody, except three, which he gave to three difference individuals, in order to obtain their opinion on the parody. In short finding the opinion that the publication was offensive he gave up all thoughts of proceeding with it. Had he been one who wished to ridicule religion, he should have taken a different course. He should have continued the publication and made money by it, as there was a great demand for it. In that case, he could have afforded to employ a Counsel, and would not have been reduced to the necessity of standing in his present situation before the Court and the jury.

The COURT.—This observation has no relation to the point in question. You cannot be allowed to proceed in reading a profane parody on the Lord's prayer. You may state in general terms, if you please, that there is such a parody existing.

Mr. Hone did not wish to take up the time of the Court unnecessarily, and if the general reference to the parody would be sufficient for his case, he was satisfied. He should in the same way refer to others on the 2d Book of Exodus, the 3d Book of Chronicles, and the Books of Daniel. There was also one entitled the Land of Ninevah, written by Sir John Sinclair. The defendant than produced a large sheet of Paper divided into several columns in different languages, Latin, Russian, German, English. It was dedicated to the Duke of Wellington, and to the Commander of the Russian armies, and began—"*Te Duem.*—

"Oh, Emperor of France! we curse thee.

"We acknowladge thee to be a Tyrant.

"Thou murdering Infidel all the world detest thee.

"To thee all nations cry aloud.

"BONEY, BONEY, BONEY!

"Thou art universally execrated." &c. &c.

The COURT.—The Court knows nothing of Ministerial parodies, the publication was highly improper.

Mr. Hone said he perfectly understood his Lordsihp, and was aware that the Court paid no regard to the quarter whence the parody came; but it was essential to him that the jury should also understand, that had he been a publisher of Ministerial parodies, he should not now be standing on the floor of that Court. This parody, let it be recollected, had been written for the special reading of the troops and the common people, Mr. Hone then produced a print called a spiritual Barometer which had been published from pious motives and without any intention of ridiculing either the Barometer or the Scriptures. He also exhibited to the jury a variety of posting bills and hand bills, consisting of Scriptural parodies in the form of play-bills recruiting bills. &c. He next read passages from the Christmas carols prepared from the present years, this publication contained "A Copy of a Letter from our Saviour."

The Attorney-General thought that whether this publication preceeded from ignorance or a design to ridicule sacred things it was equally improper to read it,

The Court saw no reason for the defendant persisting in reading profane publications to the by-standers.

Mr. Hone said the publication was not a new one; to his knowledge it had been in circulation these 30 years. It contained the well-known verses in Christmas caroles beginning. "The first good joy our Mary had." The Attorney-Gen. need not be alarmed. It could have no effect even upon the most ignorant, and millions of copies had been circulated long before he came in office. But in speaking of parodies and the authors of parodies, he must not omit Mr. Canning, who, if justice were done on this subject, would now be standing in his place. Mr. Canning the parodist is a Cabinet Minister, which he for following his example had been dragged out of his shop, and his family devoted to ruin. This was cruel persecution. If the Attorney-General called this doing his duty, why did not he do his duty against Mr. Canning? *The Anti-Jacobin* in which Mr. Canning's parody appeared, was a work in which all his Majesty's Ministers were concerned. They all supported it by subscription. It was not thought sufficient to leave this parody to its fate in print. It had an engraving attached to it; but, then who did the print ridicule? not a Ministerial gentleman, but Mr. Fox, who was represented as the Leviathan. Here there was great applause from the crowed assembled at the extremity of the Court.

Mr. Justice Abbott expressed his displeasure at the interruption of the Court, and stated, that if any person should be pointed out as guilty of it, he would take care that such person should not again have an opportunity of disturbing the Court on that day.

Mr. Hone then shewed the print engraved by Mr. Gilwray, and read the following verses from *The Anti-Jacobin*:—

"Praise him, each Jacobin, or fool, or knave
"And your cropped heads in sign of worship wave!
"All creeping creatures venomous and low,
"*Paine Williams Godwin Holeroft* praise Lepaux!
"————and with————join'd,
"And every other beast after his kind.

(To be Continued in the Additional Supplement.)

Additional Suppt. to the Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 20TH MAY 1818.

(*Continued from the last Page of the Supplement.*)

" And thou, *Leviathan !* on ocean's brim
" Hugest of living things that sleep and swim ;
" Thou, in whose nose, by Burks gigantic hand,
" The hook was fix'd to drag thee to the land,
" With ——— ———, and ———, in thy train,
" And ———following in the yearly main.
" Still as we spout, and puff and spout, and blow,
" In puffing and in spouting praise Lepaux."

Here was a parody from the pen of Mr. Canning [Some interruption here took place, and Mr. Hone said he believed the mention of Mr. Canning's name as a Ministerial parodist was not very agreeable in that Court.

Mr. Justice Abbott observed, that the mention of no name was disagreeable to him, whether ministerial or not; but he did not regard the verses which had been read as a parody; at the same time he did not approve of them.

Mr. Hone contended, that the writer of the verses had imitated different parts of Scripture, and instanced particularly the 148th Psalm,, verse 10. While he was in the King's Bench he learned that Lord Grey had noticed this parody in his place in Parliament. His Lordship had well observed—' With respect to blasphemous, parodies, he thought in common, with others that such productions should be restrained; by the ordinary course of justice. But this disposition to profane parodies had been used for certain purposes on former occasions; and profane as they were, they were pretended by some to be made in support of religion, He would recommend the noble lord, and the friends who surround him, to consider well the case of sending persons before a magistrate on charges of this nature. He held then in his hand a publication called the *Anti-Jacobin*, which contained a parody of this description, and which he would take the opportunity of reading to their lordships." He then repeated the verses. Thus the jury would see that he was supported in his opinion by Earl Grey, and the report from which he had read the extract was one which might be safely relied on. It was from the Report lately published by Mr. Harding Evans, a most correct, and in every respect, excellent reporter. Indeed. the authority of his reports was unquestionable. On this subject he would now only observe, that the authors of the *Anti-Jacobin* had never been prosecuted. He had not exhausted the subject, but he was afraid of exhausting the patience of the jury. He must, however, mention one thing which, in addition to those he had already stated, proved that persons of the most strictly religious character did not regard the mixing up of profane and sacred subjects with the same sort of horror which the Attorney-General appeared to do, Mr. Rowland Hill had remarked in his Chapel, that the devil had some great beauties, and had followed up the remark by appropriating profane tunes to hymns. God save the King, and Rule Britannia, were first introduced: next came Lullaby. In the hymn-book added to to Dr. Watt's Hymns by Dr. Rippon, there was a hymn commencing—

" There is a land of pure delight,
" Where saints immortal dwell;"

which was set to the tune of

" Drink to me only with thine eyes,
" And I will pledge with mine."

He now reverted to the first port of his defence, and again insisted, that he had no intention to ridicule the Scriptures, he could not be guilty of the offence charged in the indictment. Unless the jury found the intention proved, they they must aquit him. When he published those catechitms he was free of the evil intentions as a boy who throws a squib; but the fact was, that his publication was entirely political andhad no religious view whatever. He had shown that the writing of parodies had been common for two centuries and he must contend, that the very existence of the great mass of parodies he had read many of which had been circulated through the medium of the daily papers, was a complete proof that parody was no libel. These parodies never were prosecutsd even at time when the judges maintained that they had the power of declaring what was o libel, and that the jury had nothing to do but to find the fact of the publication proved. His Lordship had called the papers he had read libels and so they might be in his estimation, but that did not make them so in law. Nothing was a libel unless it be so declared by 12 men in a jurybox. As another instance to show that there might be parodies without anv intention of ridiculing the original, he quoted Mr. Jekyll's parody on " Black-eyd Susan," in which Lord Castlereagh is made to ask.—

" Tell me, ye jovial sailors, tell me true,
" If my fat William sails among your crew."

Mr. Justice Abbot observed, that he did not see how, what the defendant was reading could be aapplicable to his case; but it was his duty to prevent private individuals or public characters from being unnecessarily ridiculed.

Mr. Hone said, his object was to show that the ridicule was totally independent of the verses parodied.

Mr. Justice Abbott was of opinion that the defendant had read enough for his purpose.

Mr. Hone.—Your Lordship and I understand each other. He should now show the jury some instances of parodies in prints. Here Mr. Hone exhibited a great variety of prints, chiefly those of Mr. Gilwray, who, he said was pensioned by the Government. He then concluded by an appeal to the jury on his situation. He had been fixed upon as a defenceless man. He had, before he came into that court, passed a sleepless night, and had passed many agonizing nights for weeks past. After the prosecutions had been all relinquished, they were revived again against him, and he had been a second time torn from his family. He thanked God, however, that he felt conscious of his perfect innocence of the charge against him, which had been made the foundation of a persecution degrading and disgraceful to those by whom it was instituted.

The defendant then called the following witnesses.—

Mr. George Butter, of Castle-street, Borough, deposed that he had applied at the shop of the defendant to obtain a copy of the libel, and had been unable in consequence of the suppression of it by the defendants who, by his refusal, had so offended the witness that a friendship of more than 20 years had been since interrupted.

W. M'Donald had been shopman to the defendant; he went into his service in April after the suppression by the defendant. Various sums from 2s. 6d. to 1l. had been offered to the witness for copies, and he had rejected the money by direction of his master

Benjamin Grimston succeeded the last witness as the defendant's shopman. The sale had been stopped by his master when at its height. The publication began on the 17th, and ended on the 22d of Februar) Many booksellers subsequently applied, but in vain.

Mr. Hutchins proved that he had called upon the defendant three or four times at the latter end of Feb. to procure a copy of the libel, but it had been constantly withheld.

The Attorney General then replied in a speech of considerable length, during rwhich he was interrupted by such violent and other marks of disapprobation on the part of the spectators that Mr. Justice Abbott was obliged to declare his determination to order the court to be cleared if decorum were not preserved.

Mr. Jutice Abbott commenced his charge, by stating more particularly the form of the information. The offence charged, was the publication of a libel, with design and intent to promote impiety and irreligion: the chief part of the defence had been occupied in an attempt to show that no such design or intent existed; but if they were apparent on the face of the production, if it were obvious on inspection that such was the necessary consequence, the law presumed that the party publishing had it in contemplation at the time of publication. Provided the jury were satisfied that the libel had the tendency charged, its form and cheapness were calculated to accelerate its circulation, and more widely to dissenate its baneful effect. The discontinuance spoke not by the defenant could not alter thefact of publication; and though he might feel an early repentance, and suppress the work a few days after its appearance, the crime was already completed, and the verdict could not be altered, though the [illegible] Court might be affected by any [illegible] The proceeding by information w[illegible] law of the land; it derived its [illegible] the proceeding by indictment and whether the or the other were pursued could be a matter of no importance to the jury; in the one and the other the Attorney-General would equally have his right of reply, even though no evidence were called for the defendant. It had been suggested that the Master of the Crown-office ought not to have the nomination of special juries; that he was to possess that power had been settled by an act of the reign of George 11. He was furnished by the sheriff with a book or list, and from that he selected, as he was bound, the names of 48 persons fit to serve on special juries? each side had a right to strike out 12, and the remaining 24 jurors were returned for the trial of the question. In ordinary cases the Sheriff, an officer also named by the Crown, had, the duty of returning juries, and the proceeding in the Crown-office was as nearly as possible analogous. His Lordship made these observations in consequence of what had fallen from one of the jury regarding what had appeared in the public prints what the nature of those productions were, he did not know but his Lordship was well assured of this—that one of the greatest evils known in the present day was, that matters to be brought under the view of a jury were previously made the subjects of discussion in the newspapers, so as to produce unfair impressions on the one side or on the other, and to intefere with the imperius discharge of a most important duty. At the same time his Lordship was persuaded that none of the gentlemen he now addressed had entered the box with any improper bias or predisposition: if the defendant, as he stated had been vilified and defamed, it was the duty of the Jury not to allow what they heard out of Court to have any the slightest influence upon them; the verdict was to depend upon a conscientious conviction as to the nature and tendency of the libel. The Attorney-general hadsaid, and truly, that the Christian religion was part of the law of the land, and any offence against it was therefore an offence against the law: the defendant maintained that the application of the of the libel was purely political, although a religious form had been adopted; but admitting the fact it did not follow that the tendency of it was not to promote profaneness and irreligion As. authority agasnst it, and, higher could not be stated his lordship should quote one of the very commandments parodied. " Thou that not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain, for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain." Did not this libel take the name of the Almighty in vain? Did it not allowing it to be political in some degree, apply the sacred appellation of the Creator to light and trivial matters? Was it not an application of the offices of religious and public worship to matters comparatively insignificant? His Lordship then proceeded to read and comment upon the early part of the libel, observing when he arrived at the parody of the Lord's Prayer, that it was unnecessary further to shock the ears of the jury, the publication would be handed to them and they might judge for themselves It was contended that this was not an offence, because parodies existed on different parts to of the sacred writing, and the service of the church; that Luther, D. Boyce, and others, had written them, if they had, it was a matter of deep regret; their zeal and warmth might have misled their judgment, and induced them to utter or publish what, in their calmer moments they would have repented & condemned. The employment of the style of scripture naraitive was in itself a high offence, but not of a complexion so serious as that with which the defendant was charged: even the parody of the Psalm made by Milton, could not be approved more than that which the defendant had read, and which, in truth, seemed to be a parody of Milton. None of these instances could, however, furnish the slightest excuse to the defendant. Caricature prints had indeed no relation to the question before the Court; but in as far as they tended to bring religion & its duties into contempt or ridicule, so far they were offences. The question here was not what had been done in former times, but what the defendant had done in the present. it was no quetion whether he were or were not in himself a religiously disposed man; it was to be hoped that he was so; but it could neither increase nor diminish the measure of his crimanality. Although it was the business of the jury to determine the question of libel or no libel, it was expected of the Judge that he should deliver his opinion upon the nature of the publication; the verdict was, however, to be the verdict of of the jury according to their consciences, & the opinion of the judge was to assist and not to direct them. His Lordship was fully convinced that the production was highly scandalous and irreligious, and therefore libellous; but it the jury were of a different sentiment, their verdict would of course be an acquittal It however, seemed to admit of no doubt or difficulty, the design and effect were plain upon the face of the libel; and to young and unexperienced minds the consequences of a prural might be most injurious. What but a feeling of impiety if not of ridicule could exist on the mind of a child during Divine service, if on the Saturday night or Sunday morning this publication had fallen in its way? His lorshid then handed the publication to the jury, desiring them to read it attentively, and to make up their minds upon its objects and effect.

Mr. Hone requested that the jury should be furnished before they retired, with a copy of the information.

His lordship accordingly handed to the jury an official copy of the information, and a Prayer book

The jury then withdrew, and returned to the box in less than a quarter of an hour-Their names were called over, and Mr. Law, in the usual manner, inquired whom they had appointed to speak for them as foreman?

It being signified that Mr. Bowring had been directed by his fellows to deliver the verdict, Mr. Law asked him whither the Jury found the defendant, Wm. Hone guilty or not guilty.

Mr. Bowring replied in a firm voice,—Not Guilty.

The loudest acclamations were instantly heard in all parts of the Court, long live the honest Jury, [illegible] honest Jury for ever, were exclaimed by many the waving of hats [illegible] continued [illegible]

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